

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 27,970

PARIS, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1972

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Mild, with light drizzle later. Temp. 50-57 (10-11). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 46-56 (10-12). **LONDON:** Sunny. Temp. 50-58 (10-11). Tomorrow possibility of showers. Yesterday's temp. 52-58 (11-13). **CHANNEL:** Moderate. **ROMA:** Cloudy. Temp. 48-54 (9-11). **NEW YORK:** Bright periods. Temp. 36-41 (2-5). Yesterday's temp. 23-35 (-2-3).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER PAGE 2

AUSTRIA: 40 F. **Belgium:** 40 F. **Denmark:** 35 F. **France:** 40 F. **Germany:** 40 F. **Greece:** 40 F. **Great Britain:** 40 F. **Ireland:** 40 F. **Italy:** 40 F. **Japan:** 40 F. **South Korea:** 40 F. **Spain:** 40 F. **Sweden:** 40 F. **Switzerland:** 40 F. **Turkey:** 40 F. **U.S. Military:** 40 F. **Yugoslavia:** 40 F.



DAINTY LADY—Dwarfing her mistress's daughter, Caroline, sitting beside her, is Tessa, a magnificent, three-year-old Great Dane now at a London dog show.

To Protest Regime Action

54 Lawyers in Madrid Shun Restricted Bar Group Election

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Dec. 17 (UPI)—One of the biggest political storms in Spain broke over Madrid this week-end following the government's refusal to allow two long-time political opponents to run for the presidency of the Madrid Bar Association.

Trade Curbs Called Vital By Sen. Long

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Senate Finance Committee chairman, Sen. Russell Long, D., La., has called for a new get-tough trade policy, saying that the United States can no longer afford to play what he termed a "silly game" to the world.

Sen. Long, who will be instrumental in writing trade legislation when Congress convenes Jan. 3, called for restrictions on multinational corporations and on non-American shipping, to help right the country's trade deficit.

In a New Orleans speech made available by his Senate office, Sen. Long said of U.S. trading partners: "We are going to have to tell them that we just don't need all these Santa Claus helpers that we have around."

"I know it will come as a shock to our Japanese friends who have been accustomed to doing their selling here and their buying somewhere else to be told that if they cannot arrange to buy from us, we can no longer afford to buy from them."

"To put it in very simple terms, this nation must quit buying from other nations more than we sell to them, for the simple reason that we cannot afford it and we cannot keep it up," he said.

"The senator called for shipping more goods in U.S. ships and said his committee would give careful consideration to tax proposals to encourage U.S. firms doing business abroad to return earnings to the United States more quickly."

Kissinger Says Talks Fail to Yield Peace Accord Nixon Feels Is Fair

Hanoi Denies It Demanded Key Changes

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters)—North Vietnam claimed today that it was the United States—and not Hanoi—which sought substantive changes to the draft of a cease-fire agreement worked out last October.

Nguyen Thanh Le, spokesman of Hanoi's delegation to the Paris peace talks, said that U.S. presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger's claim at his press conference in Washington yesterday that the North Vietnamese wanted the changes was a distortion.

Mr. Le said in a statement issued here that the North Vietnamese government had insisted that the United States respect the basic nine-point plan reached on Oct. 20 and also broadcast by North Vietnam's radio on Oct. 26.

It was the United States and not Hanoi which had sought substantive changes, the statement said.

Secret Talks

Mr. Le was commenting on a public report by Dr. Kissinger in Washington yesterday on his recent secret negotiations with Hanoi's emissary, Le Duc Tho.

He said he had failed to reach an accord which President Nixon could accept.

Mr. Le said the North Vietnamese negotiators were justified in proposing necessary changes to the cease-fire draft agreement, if the United States insisted on changing the text of the Oct. 20 cease-fire accord.

The statement added: "We feel it is regrettable that the U.S. side has once again acted at variance with the agreement that both parties shall not publicly comment on the substance of the private talks."

"Moreover, the American side has deliberately distorted the facts, claiming the Democratic Republic of Vietnam had demanded changes to many points, and that it had thus created obstacles to the conclusion of an agreement. That is completely untrue."

3 Channels Open

Three channels of communications are still open between Hanoi and Washington, the diplomat added. The most important is between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho.

The North Vietnamese chief negotiator said before leaving Paris to report to his government that while in Hanoi he would maintain contact with Mr. Kissinger "through messages."

The second link is through the heads of the North Vietnamese (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



NOT Yet—Henry Kissinger during his White House press conference on Saturday.

Before Kissinger Spoke The Nixon Years: Optimistic Side

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Nixon administration's Public Affairs Office looked at the President's four-year record yesterday and found it good.

In a long document entitled "Richard Nixon's First Four Years: Change That Works," the publicists contrasted the dismal state of the country and the world four years ago with the situation today.

Events, however, overtook the report before it could reach the public.

Instead of optimism, the mood in Washington yesterday was one of black pessimism following Henry A. Kissinger's bleak assessment of the Paris negotiations on Vietnam.

The "Four Years" report, handed to reporters Thursday, had reflected the euphoria that had prevailed in many quarters prior to Mr. Kissinger's press conference.

"The people of Vietnam may now anticipate an internationally supervised cease-fire and the reconstruction of their country," the report said.

"Virtually Completed"

The President's careful work has "virtually completed" the U.S. role in a Vietnam peace settlement, it declared.

On Oct. 8, the North Vietnamese representatives in Paris "abruptly backed away from what the President had called the one demand the United States would never accept," the report said.

That was the demand, it said, that this country join in overthrowing the Saigon government.

"From that point on, progress toward a cease-fire was rapid," the report went on. "When the breakthrough became publicly known in late October, the President voiced optimism about a settlement but emphasized that the U.S. would not be stampeded into hasty approval of a flawed agreement."

On Thursday afternoon, John D. Ehrlichman, assistant to the President for domestic affairs, and Herbert G. Klein, the administration's communications director and the man in whose office the report was prepared, briefed newsmen on the document.

At one point, Mr. Ehrlichman said that while the administration significantly had improved the nation's transportation system, no one would ever be able to stand up and say that all transportation problems had been solved.

A reporter then asked Mr. Klein whether anyone ever would be able to stand up and say that the Vietnam war was ended. Mr. Klein replied "Yes," that he was confident a successful settlement would be reached.

Then, less than 48 hours later, came Mr. Kissinger's admission of failure in Paris.

In the Thursday briefing, Mr. Ehrlichman, exuding optimism about administration accomplishments in the domestic field, was asked if none of the administration's policies had failed.

He acknowledged that the report had not gone out of its way to "emphasize" the mistakes that had been made.

He Accuses the North Of Shifting Positions

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger said yesterday that the Paris peace talks had failed to provide a cease-fire accord acceptable to President Nixon. He accused the North Vietnamese of reneging on earlier agreements.

Mr. Kissinger said the talks had deteriorated into "a charade" but one that Hanoi could easily end.

"The only thing lacking," Mr. Kissinger asserted at a White House news conference, "is one decision in Hanoi: to settle the two weeks previously they had already agreed to."

Speaking after a lengthy round of meetings with President Nixon and other administration officials since his return from Paris on Wednesday night, Mr. Kissinger accused North Vietnam of delaying tactics and of "procedures that can only mock the hopes of humanity."

Temptations at Talks

Despite the temptations to continue his negotiations in Paris and thus imply great progress toward peace, Mr. Kissinger said, "the President decided that we could not engage in a charade with the American people."

He declined to pinpoint the issues that remain unresolved but he suggested several times that they make the difference between a genuine peace settlement and a cease-fire agreement that could easily end in warfare.

In any event, he said, "we have not yet reached an agreement that the President considers just and fair."

Mr. Kissinger said he felt the talks would be resumed, but indicated that it was first essential to re-establish "an atmosphere that is worthy of the seriousness of the endeavor."

Contact Continues

Meanwhile, he said—as his North Vietnamese counterpart in Paris, Le Duc Tho, stated Friday—"We will remain in contact through messages. We can then decide whether or when to meet again."

The news conference, which lasted nearly an hour, was Mr. Kissinger's first since Oct. 26, when he announced that "peace is at hand." More subdued this time, the President's adviser on national security devoted most of this session to a carefully generalized account of developments in Paris.

Complications, he said, set in over repeated differences between the English and North Vietnamese texts of the basic agreement and over the United States' submission of a series of "protocols" intended to guarantee prompt international supervision of the proposed cease-fire.

When negotiations were resumed Nov. 20, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese in Paris were accommodating at first.

'Some Were Accepted'

"We presented our proposals," he said. "Some were accepted, others were rejected." After the third day, "all of us thought that we were within a day or two of completing the arrangements."

But then, he said, the mood changed, presumably on instructions from Hanoi. From then on, Mr. Kissinger said, the North Vietnamese kept raising new

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

McGovern Bids Congress End U.S. Role in War

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Sen. George McGovern, reacting to the announcement yesterday by Henry A. Kissinger that the Vietnam talks in Paris had so far failed to produce an accord acceptable to President Nixon, said that Congress should act to end America's role in the war.

The defeated Democratic candidate for President said it was "regrettable" that the administration, in the closing days of the recent presidential campaign, had "misled many people into believing the war was virtually over."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

The statement was issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

In a statement issued by his office in Washington, the South Dakota senator said, "I think we must look again to the possibility of congressional action to terminate any further American military involvement in Indochina."

The Last Quarter-Million Miles

Evans Spacewalks as Apollo Speeds Home

By Stuart Auerbach

HOUSTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Apollo-17 astronauts were headed home today—probably the last Americans to explore the moon in this century.

Last night, while circling the far side of the moon for the 76th time, they fired the main engine of the spacecraft, America-4, which delivers 20,000 pounds of thrust—for 2 minutes 24 seconds to speed them out of moon orbit and head them toward earth, a quarter of a million miles away.

Today, astronaut Ronald E. Evans, almost forgotten while his two companions explored the moon for three days, no longer is in the sun with a space walk 180,000 miles from earth.

Bundled in a stiff space suit and attached to a 25-foot lifeline, Comdr. Evans opened the hatch at about 2023 GMT and stepped outside the spaceship to retrieve three film packages from a bay at the rear of the craft.

With the hatch open, his crewmates also wore pressure suits as protection against the vacuum of space.

"Hey, there's the earth right out the hatch!" a jubilant Comdr. Evans shouted as he slipped through the hatch. "It's a crescent earth. Man, oh man!"

He crawled hand over hand 15 feet along the side of America-4, a stark white image against black space as seen by television at the Houston space center.

"Hot diggity dog. Wow!" he said. "Hey, this is great! Talk about being a spaceman! This is it!"

A long white tether, carrying an oxygen line and communication cables, linked Comdr. Evans to the command ship cabin. The tether, and a series of hand rails kept him from floating away into the void.

Comdr. Evans was given an hour to retrieve two cassettes containing nearly two miles of film snapped by moon-mapping

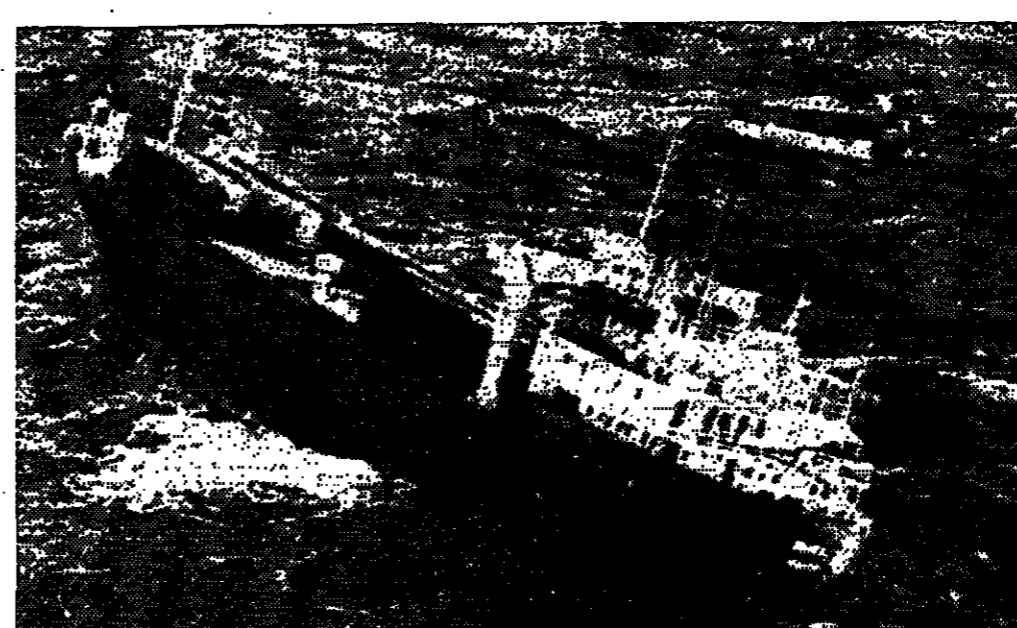
cameras and a package of special film which recorded results of an experiment called a lunar sounder. The sounder fired radar signals into the surface to take X-ray-like pictures of underlying material.

But he retrieved all three packages in 35 minutes and was then ordered by ground control to re-enter the cabin. His space walk lasted 44 minutes.

The space walk was necessary because the camera bay is jettisoned before re-entry and does not return to earth with the astronauts.

The first part of the earthward trip went smoothly. As fair wind, following seas and were on the way home," said spacecraft commander Eugene Cernan, a Navy captain, as the spacecraft swung out from behind the moon.

While climbing away from the moon, they aimed their color (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2).



DRAMA AT SEA—Canadian helicopter hovering over stern of endangered West German container ship, Rumba, after rescuing 13 men Friday 200 miles southeast of Newfoundland. Ship was carrying locomotives to Yugoslavia when eight broke loose below decks, threatening to punch holes in the side. Order was given to abandon ship. A Dutch tug, which now has ship in tow, picked up six men, the helicopter the rest. Other locomotives covered with tarpaulins can be seen on the deck.

Series of Battles

The Saigon command also reported a series of bloody fights with North Vietnamese troops in highland country. Nearly 50 Communist-led soldiers were killed while five government troops were killed and 13 wounded, according to the command.

Ground action elsewhere in Vietnam was light. The Saigon command reported 82 enemy attacks in the last 24 hours, 43 of them by artillery fire.

The U.S. command reported that five B-52 missions were flown against North Vietnam from noon yesterday to noon today. Most were concentrated just above the western end of the Demilitarized Zone.

American fighter-bombers made 20 strikes against the North, but the command "had no significant bomb damage assessment" to report. The fighter-bombers also flew 234 tactical missions in the South and pilots reported destroying several enemy bunkers and emplacements.

Communist gunners yesterday launched three rocket attacks on Bien Hoa Air Base, the big U.S. and South Vietnamese installation, 15 miles north of Saigon.

Two Vietnamese civilians were killed and at least one wounded by Soviet-built rockets that fell (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

U.S. Probes Dope Smuggling In Bodies of GIs Killed in War

By Edward Walsh

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—Federal agents are investigating a ring of dope smugglers who, impersonating U.S. soldiers in full uniform and carrying counterfeit identification and military orders, have over a period of eight years been smuggling heroin into the country inside the bodies of servicemen being returned home from Southeast Asia.

The heroin, sewn inside the bodies and the lining of the caskets that bore them, was flown on U.S. military transport planes from Southeast Asia to either Dover Air Force Base in Delaware or the Fort Lewis Army Base near Seattle, according to investigators. They are the U.S. entry points for the bodies of U.S. servicemen killed in Vietnam.

The size of the alleged operation, described by one official as a "large-scale international conspiracy," is not known. However, federal agents who searched a military transport plane at Andrews Air Force Base last Monday night said they had information that the plane contained a 20-kilogram lot of heroin. According to one source, that lot would have a resale value to addicts of up to \$5 million.

The federal investigation into the alleged conspiracy was disclosed Friday at a bail-reduction hearing conducted by a federal magistrate in Baltimore.

The defendant, Thomas E. Sutherland, 31, was appealing for a reduction in the \$50,000 bond set for him following his arrest Monday after he left the military transport plane that was searched at Andrews Air Force Base. The bond-reduction plea was denied by U.S. Magistrate Clarence E. Goetz and Mr. Sutherland remained in Baltimore City Jail.

He is charged with possession and use of a forged armed forces identification card and counterfeiting military leave orders, the unauthorized wearing of a military uniform and impersonation of a U.S. Army sergeant. The charges carry maximum penalties totaling 24 years in prison.

At the hearing, Assistant U.S. Attorney Michael E. Marr said the plane carrying Mr. Sutherland had left Southeast Asia from an Army base in Thailand. In addition to military personnel, the plane carried two U.S. servicemen's bodies bound for Dover Air Force Base, he said.

Mr. Marr said that heroin may have been removed from the plane in Honolulu. The caskets bearing the two dead servicemen were taken from the plane and kept in a hangar during the stop, he said.

The assistant U.S. attorney said that one of the bodies examined by the pathologist at Andrews had been recently sewn.

He said that when Mr. Sutherland was arrested he was dressed as an Army sergeant, "with battle ribbons, medals, regalia, everything."

"It was a fantastic counterfeit," Mr. Marr said. "I have never before seen the counterfeit of military identification papers or leave orders done better."

When Mr. Sutherland was questioned, Mr. Marr said, he claimed to have been in the Army for 12 years. Federal officials contend that Mr. Sutherland never has served in the Army.

The defendant is from Castle Hayne, N.C. He told the U.S. magistrate that he is a self-employed truck driver there.

N.Y. Police Lose More NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—Twenty-four more pounds of heroin impounded during the celebrated "French connection" case of 1963 has been stolen from the police department's cluttered property-storage room in Manhattan.

The disclosure Friday was the second such revelation by the department in two days. The newly reported loss means that 81 of the 97 pounds originally seized as evidence in the case has been stolen.

The street-sale value of all the lost heroin, believed to have been stolen at least several years ago, was estimated by the police at more than \$18 million.

Former detective Edward R. Egan, who played a major role in breaking the case and whose exploits were featured in a novel and movie, told an interviewer: "I believe the underworld got to somebody, or maybe a member of the underworld himself walked in there," Reuters said.

(Mr. Egan, now a film actor, said he would work on the case through his old contacts. Ironically, he was forced by the police department to retire early for failing to bring drugs to the property clerk's office.)

Top departmental officials agreed with Mr. Egan that organized crime was involved in the disappearance of the impounded heroin.

An inspector said: "Somebody had to have had some real contacts with organized crime. The average detective wouldn't have the sources to dispose of it."

Nixon's Greetings WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President and Mrs. Nixon have sent their 1972 Christmas cards to thousands of Americans, showing a "romantic view of the South Grounds of the White House" as it looked in 1839. The message reads: "With warm best wishes for a joyous Christmas and a happy New Year."

Heroin Smuggling is Too Vast To Stop at Border, U.S. Says WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—Government auditors have ended a year-long investigation into heroin smuggling by concluding that traffic in the drug was too big to stop at U.S. borders.

The General Accounting Office said in a report to Congress that customs inspectors trying to intercept the 10 to 15 tons of heroin entering the country each year were attempting to find a needle in a haystack.

The main conclusion of the 80-page report was: "The nature and magnitude of heroin smuggling, and the customs' mission workload and manpower make it unrealistic to expect customs inspections to prevent most heroin from entering the United States."

The investigators said customs officials, the front-line defense against smugglers, seized only 6.5 percent of the estimated traffic in 1971.

Customs inspectors provide some deterrent against low-level smugglers, they said, but they criticized detection methods as relatively haphazard.

Judgment and Chance The auditors said that customs officials depended heavily on judgment, chance and advance information to detect heroin.

"Although these efforts may deter amateurs and small-scale smugglers, they have not, and probably cannot have, any real impact on the organized groups which engage in large-

scale heroin smuggling," the report said.

A spokesman at the Customs Bureau had no immediate comment on the report.

It reported "incredible" profits in the heroin trade, resulting from sales of \$17 million a day in the United States.

The investigation centered in the port areas of New York because of the belief that most of the heroin either enters or passes through New York on its way to addicts.

"Should a heroin smuggler choose New York City as a point of entry, he has available to him a choice of smuggling techniques limited only by his imagination," it said.

Aside from the complex job of detecting heroin in tons of merchandise shipped into the city, the problem is further compounded by the ease with which millions of dollars worth of the powder can be concealed in small places, it explained.

The auditors said heroin had been found in wine bottles, dead animals, diplomatic pouches, ski poles and in the clothing of women pretending to be pregnant.

Another serious problem hampering investigation, the GAO said, was conflict and lack of coordination among various government enforcement agencies dealing with the heroin problem.

The office recommended steps to aid investigations, including a mobile strike force to make intensive searches of cargo.



LET'S BE FRIENDS—American boy glancing at member of a troupe of Chinese acrobats in Chicago.

Peking Sends Acrobatic Troupe To Chicago—First to Tour U.S.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 (AP).—The acrobatic troupe of Peking arrived in Chicago yesterday for the start of the first performing arts tour of the United States by a Communist Chinese group.

There were 82 artists and musicians—21 of them women—with an average age of 21 years. The rest of the group of 77 included two doctors, stagehands, interpreters, news media representatives and officials.

The troupe, arriving in the United States after three weeks in Canada, will present six performances in Chicago's Opera House starting tomorrow, then go on to Indianapolis, New York and Washington, D.C. After four weeks in the United States, the tour will continue in Chile, Peru and Mexico for an additional six or seven weeks.

"We had a warm reception in Canada and feel certain we will have the same in this country," said Hu Hung-fan, deputy secretary-general of the troupe.

He said half of the troupe never before has been outside China, adding that the greatest difficulty encountered was getting adjusted to the different time zones.

"Undone steaks, pancakes, melons and ice cream so far have been the performers' favorite dishes," a spokesman said.

U.S. Aide Urges Businessmen To Fight White-Collar Crime

By Arnold H. Lubasch

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—A special booklet telling businessmen how to crack down on white-collar crime was issued here today by U.S. Attorney Whitney North Seymour Jr.

"Businessmen have an obligation to make themselves aware of the extent of white-collar crime," Mr. Seymour declared. "They must realize the damage they do, when they condone corruption and fraud at any level."

"The only way to stop business crimes is for businessmen to express strong disapproval whenever such conduct comes to their attention," he added. "Prosecutors cannot set standards of business morality, only business leaders can do that."

His remarks appeared in a statement announcing the distribution of the booklet, prepared by his staff to advise businessmen on the steps they should take against crimes such as consumer frauds, securities violations, tax evasion, price fixing, commercial bribery, kickbacks, embezzlement and the misuses of foreign bank accounts.

Crimes Described The 64-page booklet, which is being mailed to hundreds of corporate executives business associations and news outlets, contains a description of various white-collar crimes and advocates several steps for businessmen to combat them.

These steps include scrutinizing their business activities, setting an example of ethical conduct, speaking out against misconduct whenever they encounter it, refusing to pay kickbacks or curry favor with gifts, consulting a lawyer when they have any doubt about the propriety of proposed conduct and reporting all irregularities to the proper authorities.

In an introduction to the booklet, Mr. Seymour observed that "a thief is a thief, whether he is a college graduate or a high school dropout."

"The most distressing aspect of white-collar crime is that those who should be doing the most to stamp it out—the honorable businessmen and decent professionals who are sullied by illegal conduct in their ranks—are frequently the most silent when it comes to exposing white-collar crime or publicly condemning it," Mr. Seymour said.

Spread Fear "If business and professional men condone or encourage fraud and cheating, it will spread," he asserted. "If they speak out against illegal conduct and see that it is reported to the proper officials, it can be brought under control."

Mr. Seymour, who has been critical of relatively light sentences for white-collar crimes,

called on the news media to "act as a watchdog in cases where business criminals receive favored treatment in the courts."

"When a man steals hundreds of thousands, or millions, of dollars by defrauding investors or consumers, by illegally manipulating the stock market, or by cheating on his income tax and then only receives token punishment, the rest of society looks on with disgust and dismay," the federal prosecutor said.

He had cautioned the business community in a speech in July that he planned to prosecute those who give bribes as well as those who take them and that he would not regard businessmen as innocent victims if they failed to come forward with information about bribery demands.

1,000 Copies The booklet, entitled "Fighting White-Collar Crime," resulted from conferences with business and professional leaders, according to Mr. Seymour, who said he has printed 1,000 copies of the free government publication primarily for distribution to groups and organizations that communicate with numerous businessmen.

The booklet lists telephone numbers of several law enforcement agencies that can be called to report business frauds, securities violations, bribery demands and other white-collar crimes.

Brief outlines of some recent federal cases in the Southern District of New York are included in the blue-and-white booklet to describe a number of specific crimes afflicting the business community and general public.

Nixon Affirms Scali as Next U.S. UN Envoy WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—President Nixon officially announced yesterday that he will name John A. Scali, 54, a White House consultant and former newspaperman, to be the next U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Mr. Scali, whose appointment was disclosed by U.S. sources Friday, will succeed George Bush in the cabinet-level UN post. Mr. Bush is leaving to head the Republican National Committee.

Press secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Nixon has "great personal confidence" in Mr. Scali's ability to serve as a "knowledgeable and articulate spokesman" for the United States at the United Nations. The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation.

Translations French, English, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian, Polish, Russian, Czech, Serbian, Hungarian, Greek, Arab, Japanese, Chinese. 44 r. N.D.-des-Victoires Paris 21 - CEN. 13-03 Agents wanted everywhere

MICHEL SWISS PERFUMES-GLOVES BAGS-TIES-GIFTS SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT 10 Rue de la Paix - PARIS Tel.: OFE. 80-35

Miller Wins UMW Vote Over Boyle

Plans to Cut His Salary and His Aides'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (AP).—The Department of Labor said yesterday that retired miner Arnold Miller has defeated incumbent president W. A. (Tony) Boyle in the court-ordered United Mine Workers election.

In final unofficial totals, Mr. Miller received 70,373 votes to Mr. Boyle's 56,234, a department spokesman said.

The spokesman said the department would move to certify Mr. Miller's victory to U.S. District Court Judge William S. Bryant in Washington, who ordered the election after finding widespread voting fraud in Mr. Boyle's 1969 victory over Joseph A. (Jack) Yablonski. Mr. Yablonski was murdered shortly afterward.

Mr. Miller, 49, running under the banner "Miners for Democracy," took up Yablonski's standard, campaigning on a platform of reform among the union's 200,000 members. His running mates, for the posts of union vice-president and secretary-treasurer, also won.

Five-Year Terms The Labor Department, which was ordered by the court to supervise the elections, has been counting ballots for the five-year terms all week in a heavily guarded Silver Spring, Md., office.

Mr. Miller, at a news conference Friday, said he would start his five-year term by cutting salaries of all the union's executives, including himself, firing all officials who haven't been "responsive" to miners' needs, moving the union headquarters from Washington into the coal fields, improving health and welfare programs and dismissing True Davis as president and chairman of the union-owned National Bank of Washington.

The president's salary is \$50,000 per year, the vice-presidency and secretary-treasurer's jobs \$40,000 each.

Library at NYU NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (NYT).—After years of controversy, delay, planning, promotion and construction, New York University yesterday formally dedicated its Elmer Holmes Bobst library and study center, a \$25-million edifice of medieval magnificence overlooking Washington Square Park in Greenwich Village. The new library is to open next September.

Tokyo Highest Of 85 Cities in Cost of Living UNITED NATIONS, Dec. 17 (AP).—A UN survey of the cost of living of international officials in 85 cities around the world shows that Tokyo is the most expensive.

The survey, in the latest monthly bulletin of statistics, brings out that Tokyo's cost of living is 117 percent of New York's.

The only other cities on the list more expensive than New York are Conakry, Guinea, 101 percent; Lome, Togo, 108 percent; and Paris, 103 percent.

Living is cheapest in Montevideo, Uruguay, where it costs only 55 percent of what it does in New York. In Santiago, Chile, it costs 55 percent; in Buenos Aires, 61 percent; in Damascus, 63 percent; and in Cairo, 69 percent.

It is 76 percent in Tel Aviv, 81 percent in Athens and Havana, 88 percent in London, 87 percent in Montreal and Vienna, 89 percent in Washington, 91 percent in Rome and 99 percent in Bonn.

Plane Crash Kills 6 BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—A twin-engine private light plane crashed yesterday into houses in suburban Cheektowaga, near Buffalo International Airport, killing three persons aboard and three others in one of the houses.



HOLIDAY HOP—New gas-line-powered pogo stick is big Christmas seller in America. Cost \$70.

Easily Inhaled Little Cigars Are Called Peril to Health

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (WP).—A new, "mild" brand of little cigars is as dangerous to health as cigarettes just because it is so mild—and therefore easily inhaled—two medical researchers reported this weekend.

They declined to name the brand whose smoke they found lowest in tar and nicotine and thus most readily inhaled.

But on August, 1972, Federal Trade Commission study named Winchester as lowest in tar of all little cigars tested, and lowest in nicotine among the big sellers. And the American Cancer Society in New York said: "We have identified the brand as Winchester. They have removed the chemicals that are undesirable without removing the toxic contents."

"The new type of little cigar now coming into being is quite likely to be inhalable," said Dr. Ernest L. Wynder, pioneer in studies of smoking and health and one of the authors of this weekend's medical report.

This means, he said, that little cigars should be judged not in terms of the present rule, which exempts them from new health rules, but on their smoke and its inhalability.

In a separate, coincidental statement, George Washington University law Prof. John F. Banzhaf urged the FTC to plug the "unconscionable loopholes" that exempt little cigars from the rule banning TV cigarette commercials and ordering health warnings on cigarette packages and ads.

The American Public Health Association made a similar recommendation last month. It also urged an increase in the tax on little cigars. The cigar tax is only a fifth of that on cigarettes because a cigarette by law is something wrapped only in paper, rather than a "cigar's" tobacco wrapper.

In their report in the weekly magazine Science, Drs. Dietrich Hoffman and Wynder—both working in the American Health Foundation's Health Research Institute in New York City—said that the difference in the rate at which cigar and cigarette smokers develop lung cancer is related to known differences in inhalation practices.

They therefore tested two

Plane Crash Kills 6 BUFFALO, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—A twin-engine private light plane crashed yesterday into houses in suburban Cheektowaga, near Buffalo International Airport, killing three persons aboard and three others in one of the houses.

major brands of little cigars, identified only as "A" and "B," as well as typical filter and non-filter cigarettes.

Little cigar "A" proved "unusually mild" in tar and nicotine, the factors which make most cigar smoke too strong for most smokers to inhale. In fact, it was comparable to the mildness of a filter cigarette.

Dr. Hoffman and Wynder called the mildness of little cigar "A" at least partially attributable to its types of tobacco and other ingredients.

Winchesters are among the most heavily advertised tobacco products, with TV commercials among those that critics have attacked for hinting that smoking a little cigar is a ready road to romance.

Truman Condition Shows No Change KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 17 (AP).—Former President Harry S. Truman, 88, remained in serious condition today and the functioning of his kidneys still was inadequate at 10:30 a.m., Research Hospital and Medical Center reported.

Mr. Truman spent a quiet night, the hospital said.

Mr. Truman has been hospitalized since Dec. 5, when he displayed symptoms of lung congestion and bronchitis. Since then, heart and kidney complications have developed.

FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you This Xmas

buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, give investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit.

INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES diamond bourse, 51, haveniersstraat antwerp - belgium tel: 52/91.53.05

ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Mujib Starts Vote Campaign On Nation's First Anniversary

By Lewis M. Simons

DACCA, Dec. 17 (UPI).—On the occasion of the first anniversary of the liberation of Bangladesh yesterday, Prime Minister Mujibur Rahman launched his election campaign by promising to eliminate corruption.

Addressing a crowd of 200,000 Bengalis, Sheikh Mujib condemned

ed boarders and others who held back food aid intended for poor peasants. But he never quite came to grips with widespread charges of graft and corruption within his government and his Awami League party.

The well-disciplined crowd responded on cue and enthusiastically. There was none of the wild and spontaneous emotion, the cries of "Victory to Bangladesh," which a million Bengalis greeted Sheikh Mujib on his return from jail in West Pakistan just 11 months ago.

"Today, this is your country," Mujib said. "Now, can you be corrupt?"

In his 40-minute speech Sheikh Mujib said his experience in office had made him "a changed man."

"Until now I have been soft, like the soil of golden Bengal," he said. "This is because I am not just the prime minister, but the father of the nation as well. But if necessary I can be strict, too."

Implying that the corrupt elements were the "Pakistan-minded," Sheikh Mujib said that, following his re-election to office after the March 7 elections, he would send armed troops into the villages and clean out "those who sabotage aid and frighten people with weapons."

"I'll be strict with you from now on," the father of the nation said.

In recalling last year's nine-month liberation struggle, which ended with the Pakistani Army surrendering to India in Dacca on Dec. 16, Sheikh Mujib gave thanks to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. The 10 million Bengali refugees who fled to India were saved by her efforts, he said, and starvation after the war was averted by India's contribution of food and other goods worth \$358 million.

He also thanked the Soviet Union for its diplomatic support during the freedom struggle.

U.S. Not Mentioned

No mention was made of the United States, which has contributed \$338 million in aid, more than India and the Soviet Union combined. Although the government has warned toward the Nixon administration since the aid buildup began, it was unable to express thanks publicly.

Large numbers of middle-class Bengalis look to the United States for continued help, but anti-Americanism, based on President Nixon's pro-Pakistan "tilt" during the war, still prevails in the poorer classes and among the opposition.

Citing the accomplishments of his administration, Sheikh Mujib noted the signing of a national constitution two days ago. "No other country could have done this in just 11 months," he said.

He also noted that he was not compelled to call for elections; that he was entitled to remain in office for five years after the December, 1970, elections, which swept Sheikh Mujib and the Awami League to power in Pakistan and led to the war of secession.

Sheikh Mujib said that if the people rejected him he would step down. "Being prime minister means nothing to me because you have made me the father of the country," he said. "You tell me—should I stand for elections? All who want me rise and lift both your hands."

It took a few minutes, but with a little exhorting from party workers, the people eventually got to their feet and raised their hands.

Bobsledder Guilty Of Explosives Charge

BELLUNO, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP).—A court Friday found Eugenio Monti, Olympic bobsledding gold medalist and former world champion, guilty of illegally possessing explosives and sentenced him to four months in jail. The judge suspended the sentence.

Three co-defendants in the same case also got suspended four-month sentences.

Mr. Monti told police he used the dynamite in his business. But he was arrested for failing to report the explosives to police and for exceeding the legal maximum possession of 150 kilos.



Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman offering prayers at the Liberation War Memorial column at Savar, near Dacca, on Saturday in celebration of Victory Day.

Calls Some Libyans Still in Stone Age

Bourguiba Ridicules Qadhafi Bid for Union

BEIRUT, Dec. 17 (AP).—Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba appears to have checked the Arab quest for unity in a personal confrontation with Libya's temperamental strongman Moammar Qadhafi.

Speaking at a rally of 2,000 people in Tunis yesterday, Mr. Qadhafi proposed a union between Libya and Tunisia.

But Mr. Bourguiba mounted the rostrum and ridiculed Mr. Qadhafi's call for unity.

Mr. Bourguiba is the first Arab leader to openly snub the impulsive, unpredictable Libyan, whose country's income from oil amounts to \$2.4 billion yearly.

"They speak of unity," said Mr. Bourguiba with obvious cynicism, "but unity on paper is worth nothing. It is mentalities that must change."

The 69-year-old Tunisian leader referred to several previous painful attempts to achieve Arab unity and declared that "some people

in Libya were still in the stone age."

"We have already seen the unity that Gamal Abdel Nasser tried to form with Syria, and even with you, Qadhafi. You have seen where this unity now stands. God only knows."

"We must first of all achieve progress. While we waste our time in meetings, the advanced countries move forward every day."

This sharp rebuff drew no reaction from Mr. Qadhafi.

Mr. Qadhafi was on a state visit to Tunisia, and things had been going well between him and Mr. Bourguiba, at least outwardly.

There was speculation in Beirut that Mr. Qadhafi may cut short his visit to Tunisia and return home. Newspapers said relations between Libya and Tunisia were becoming tense.

The newspaper Al Moharrer dismissed Mr. Qadhafi's proposal for union with Tunisia as "strange and impracticable." It noted that Libya was already linked with Egypt and Syria and that a federation was under way, at least in theory.

Mr. Qadhafi has been seeking Arab unity from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic, to mold a solid Arab bloc to renew war against Israel.

His enthusiasm for pan-Arabism and the establishment of a theocratic state in Libya is in marked contrast to Mr. Bourguiba's rejection of religious fanaticism and excessive chauvinism.

In 1969, Mr. Bourguiba incurred the wrath of Moslem leaders in the Arab world when he suggested that workers should not fast during the holy month of Ramadan because it adversely affected their efficiency.

In 1964, Mr. Bourguiba urged the Arab nations to recognize Israel's frontiers, as delineated by the 1947 United Nations resolution, if the Israelis would agree to admit the Palestinian refugees.

At that time, government-controlled newspapers in Cairo and other Arab capitals called Mr. Bourguiba a madman, a Judas and a stooge of U.S. imperialism.

Amin Reports Nationalization Of British Tea Plantations

NAIROBI, Dec. 16 (Reuters).—President Idi Amin of Uganda said in a broadcast from Kampala tonight that his government had taken control of British tea plantations and seven British companies.

But his long-awaited measures against the British involved neither expulsion of the 3,000 Britons living there nor a break in diplomatic relations with Britain.

In the broadcast to the Ugandan nation, monitored in Nairobi, Gen. Amin said his government was also taking over the sedate, colonial-style Kampala Club—a favorite haunt of Britons in the Ugandan capital—and that he would ask neighboring Kenya and Tanzania to help him find a new name for Lake Victoria.

The general had promised a "drastic decision" on the British following the announcement from London last month that the United Kingdom was halting aid to Uganda.

Asians Were Expelled

The decision to cut British aid resulted from Gen. Amin's decision to expel some 40,000 Asians, most of them British passport holders.

Gen. Amin said that British technical personnel who remain must be screened by a cabinet committee.

He warned Britons that any who engaged in espionage or who sent "false articles about Uganda" out of the country would find themselves in trouble.

The British enterprises which Gen. Amin said were nationalized immediately included Brooke Bond Tea and British-American Tobacco.

Gen. Amin announced a host of changes to the names of streets and locations in Uganda that long have been named after prominent Britons.

The Queen Elizabeth National Park would be named the Ruwenzori Park, after the Ruwenzori Mountains.

There would be streets in Kampala named after the late

Congolese independence leader, Patrice Lumumba, and the American black Malcolm X.

Gen. Amin also announced that British experts and technical personnel—whose salaries Britain says it will no longer augment—could stay on under local terms of service or else leave the country. Those who wish to leave must be gone by Dec. 31.

American Jailed For Marcos Plot, State Dept. Says

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 17 (AP).—The State Department has confirmed that a Nashville man, August McCormick Lehman Jr., 32, has been arrested and jailed in Manila in an assassination plot on Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos, according to a story published Friday by the Nashville Banner.

A representative of the State Department has seen him," State Department spokesman Charles Bray told the newspaper. "He's in good physical and mental condition. Another meeting will be held with him soon," Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Bray said that Lehman referred to himself as "Ted," and this led to the initial identification of him as Edward Lehman.

"I would be the most amazed man in the world if my son was involved in an assassination plot in the Philippines," said the young man's father in Nashville. "He has no political ambitions and has never even voted."

The elder Lehman said that his son told him his job in New York as a diesel mechanic took him to all parts of the world and that he was in the Philippines about 5 months ago during a stop on a flight to Hong Kong.

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Impressionists, post-impressionists, 20th century artists featuring SIMBARI, KLOSSE, SEBASTIEN, LE PHO

Wine, Smoking Take Toll of French Men

PARIS, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—

French men die on the average eight years before their wives because they drink to excess, smoke too much and drive dangerously, according to figures published here today.

The National Institute for Health and Medical Research produced statistics to show that men in France usually live to the age of 61.8 while women reach 75.5.

Since 1949, deaths caused by alcoholism in France have risen by 80 percent for men and 32 percent for women, the institute said.

19 Die, 20 Hurt In Explosion at U.S. Steel Mill

WEIRTON, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Officials said today that

seeping gas apparently caused an explosion and fire at a steel plant here in which 19 men died and more than 20 were injured.

"What apparently went up was coke oven gas—similar to natural gas," Fletcher L. Byrom, board chairman of Koppers Construction Co. of Pittsburgh, said.

The blast Friday occurred in a coke plant that Koppers was building for Weirton Steel, a division of National Steel of Pittsburgh. The victims included employees of Koppers, Weirton and at least two Koppers subcontractors.

5 Killed at Mine

TIMMANN, W. Va., Dec. 17 (AP).—Five men were killed, three

were critically injured and 70 escaped injury when an explosion of undetermined origin rocked a coal mine here yesterday. Three

of eight men trapped in the explosion were brought to the surface of the Timmann No. 3 shaft and taken to a hospital in nearby Mullens.

U.S. Jury Indicts 12 in \$87-Million Drug Conspiracy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI).—

A U.S. grand jury in New York has indicted a New York man, a Belgian, four Frenchmen and six Latin Americans for conspiring to import more than \$87 million worth of heroin and cocaine into the United States.

In a statement, Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst said that the seven-count indictment was returned Nov. 30 in U.S. District Court in Brooklyn.

Robert A. Morse, U.S. Attorney in Brooklyn, said that the 12 men were charged with conspiring to smuggle in 174 kilos of heroin and 12 kilos of cocaine.

He said that the defendants included:

Andrew Gaeta Condemine, 39, a French citizen recently living in Brussels, under the name Mario Deniz. Mr. Condemine was indicted by a federal grand jury in Brooklyn on Oct. 5, 1972, along with Christian David, a Frenchman, and 14 others for the importation and distribution of more than 500 kilos of heroin.

Joannes Munoz, 49, a French citizen living in Boulogne, also indicted on Oct. 5, 1972 with Mr. Condemine and Mr. David.

Louis Riviere, 46, a French citizen, now in custody in Italy. His extradition has been requested by the United States.

Joel Vienne, 45, a Belgian citizen, now in custody in Belgium, formerly employed by the Ministry of the Interior.

West German Court Upholds Arabs Ousted After Olympics

By Joe Alex Morris Jr.

BONN, Dec. 17.—A West German court has ordered a state

government to pay the full costs of returning to West Germany three Arabs who were summarily expelled after the killing of Israeli Olympic athletes by Arab terrorists in Munich on Sept. 5.

The court action could set a precedent for 100 Arabs who were expelled without regard to their legal rights last September. Many were taken from their beds at dawn and put on planes bound for the Middle East, some of them leaving behind wives and children.

The decision, by a court in Mainz, lifts the expulsion orders against three Arab students at Mainz University. The three judges made it clear that the police had offered no proof to

support their charges that the men endangered public security.

The three Arabs were among 10 who were picked up in Mainz at 8 a.m. on Sept. 18. They were taken to police headquarters, where they were told that they had four weeks to answer charges.

Four hours later, the three were taken to Frankfurt's airport and put aboard a plane for the Middle East.

The men denied they belonged to the Palestinian Students Organization or the Palestinian Workers Organization, which later were banned in West Germany.

At the time of the arrests, however, the organizations were legal.

In ordering the state of Rhineland-Palatinate to pay the costs of returning the three men to West Germany, the court did not rule on the question of whether in fact they constituted a threat to the security of the state.

The police action against Arabs in West Germany was carried out with particular energy in some states, and hardly at all in others.

In those cases where the Arabs managed to contact lawyers and get a stay of their expulsion orders, the courts generally threw out police charges on grounds of lack of evidence. But about 100 persons—the Interior Ministry is vague on the exact number—were expelled without due process.

Los Angeles Times.

5 Attica Inmates File Suit Claiming Illegal Isolation

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 17 (UPI).—Five Attica State Prison inmates, who claim they have

been held in isolation cells because they are witnesses against guards accused of beating a prisoner, have filed a \$6-million suit against state and federal officials.

The Attica Defense Committee said that the legal action was filed in the U.S. District Court.

The suit, filed last week before Judge John T. Curtin, claims the inmates were placed in isolation because they are prosecution witnesses in a hearing for guards accused of beating one of the prisoners.

The suit was filed by Jerome Rosenberg, who is one of the inmates and also is acting as a counsel for the plaintiffs. The other plaintiffs are Richard Fisher, Samuel C. Wallis, Milton Jones and James P. Murphy.

Named as defendants were state Corrections Commissioner Russell Oswald, Attica Superintendent Ernest Montanye, special deputy attorney general John Stenger and U.S. attorney Richard Arcadio.

UN Environment Secretariat Is Set Up, Awarded to Kenya

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Dec. 17 (AP).—The United Nations has

Weary of Rifts, Military Rule Former Enemies Flock To Peron's Standard

By Lewis H. Diuguid

BUENOS AIRES (WP)—When Juan D. Peron returned last month from 17 years in exile, he was welcomed not only by his old supporters and by young Argentines who had never known him, but also by many intellectuals and political leaders who had opposed him and even helped oust him from power.

"In 1956, I was anti-Peronist, and I fought in the streets of Cordoba. The only time I ever used arms in the revolution that brought down Peron," Jose A. Allende, leader of the popular Christian party, said.

Today, Mr. Allende's party is one of several relatively small groups that have joined a front supporting the return of Peronism to power. According to the 54-year-old Christian Socialist leader, "Peronism is a movement in which all the humanity of this nation converges."

Interviews with half a dozen of these Peronists—come-lately indicate common reasons for their conversion. Most saw Mr. Peron in the early 1960s as a Fascist, unrepresentative of the national will. Now they say that they were mistaken—that the movement is too highly Argentine to fit any imported labels. They show conviction that Peronism is crucial to the country's political development, so long impeded by social divisions and military interventions.

Change of Attitude

One strong factor in changing their attitudes was the severity with which Peronists were repressed following the 1955 military coup that many of them had supported.

As Mr. Allende said, "We were against the excesses of Peron, not the social relations under Peronism. We wanted to do something new, with hope for the future. With the last shot, the old political guard appeared and, with its greater experience, it displaced the youth."

As Mr. Allende and others were moving toward Peronism, some of the original enthusiasts were leaving the movement. Elections

scheduled for March, which would be the first unrestricted voting in 20 years, should indicate which trend is stronger.

The following is an attempt at a cross-section of thought, not in the labor or student groups today associated with Mr. Peron, but among politicians and intellectuals who once opposed him:

Enrique Oteiza, 43, executive secretary of the Latin American Council of Social Science.

As a student at the University of Buenos Aires during the Peron decade, Mr. Oteiza participated in what he now calls the "Europeanized alienation" of the left-leaning activists, "ashamed at the thought of what was happening in Argentina."

"There is now a new left that does not exist then. It is not Communist or Socialist. It is much more nationalist, convinced that it can achieve its own forms of social organization."

Mr. Oteiza identifies this student group as working within the wide boundaries of Peronism. Labor, still loyal, also has changed.

"In 17 years, new waves of industrial workers have entered industry. They are much better educated. Many have completed secondary education—highly unusual in Latin America."

For Mr. Oteiza, the colorful side of the movement—the age and eccentricities of its leader and the confusion of its ideology—is unimportant.

"What is important is that new groups of great potential can enter into power, part of a movement with roots in Argentine history. If political life reopens, and is uninterrupted for several years, we will see a surge of leadership not just in Peronism, but in all of the parties."

Jorge Selser, 41, a Socialist party leader:

"In the 1950s, I identified Peronism as a form of Nazi Fascism. I joined the Socialist party to fight for liberal democracy, thinking that the traditional institutions—Congress, free press, etc.—could resolve all problems with time."



Former Argentine President Juan Peron waving to large crowd in Asuncion, Paraguay.

By 1953, Mr. Selser fled to exile in Uruguay. When Mr. Peron fell two years later, the military government sent a cruiser to Montevideo to welcome home about 400 expatriates, including Mr. Selser.

"The Liberating Revolution [official name of the movement that ousted Mr. Peron] commissioned me to work with labor unions in the interior. It was there that I became convinced that all the workers truly are Peronist and that the national authorities were denying not just the existence of Peronism, but of the unions themselves."

"This was my first realization that Argentina could not conform to the recipes of British or German labor Socialism."

"The workers defend Peronism, because it offered them economic welfare superior to what they had known before, and it made them feel they participated with their physical presence in political decisions."

Mr. Selser said that this feeling was in part illusory and he showed some frustration with the

movement's diffusion, "Peronism knows what it does not like, but little of what it does want."

Nevertheless, he saw it as the main force in eventual solution of Argentine problems. As a leader of one faction of the small and chronically divided Socialist party, Mr. Selser opted to join the pro-Peron Civic Front.

This further divided the Socialist party, one portion of which opposed association with Mr. Peron. "As far as possible, I will try to see that my group does not lose its Socialist identity," he said. "But as a small group we enter with an attitude of humility."

Maria Lynch, 40, novelist:

"In the 1950s, I was recently married, starting a family and isolated from the political militants. When Peron fell, I thought it was logical, because he had not given the movement an ideology. He had not given the people the means to offset the military... It was an error not to arm the labor class."

She denounces the military for

"the persecutions, the torture, by which this timid society is converted into the most torturing of nations." Despite her public criticisms, she said she had never suffered any restrictions, "I am too notorious."

For her, the years of military pressures have given the Peronist movement the start of a coherence it lacked.

"But this is so difficult. Argentina is not coherent. It has a ferocious individualism, yet a pacific spirit, founded in the culture, that approaches cowardice. Argentines are possessed of an incredible lucidity and an absolute inability to work as a team; a fervent nationalism and yet a passion for destructive self-criticism."

Guido di Tella, 41, economist, chairman of Di Tella Institute:

As a student leader, Mr. Di Tella considered Mr. Peron dictatorial and the leader of a phony labor movement. But now he sees the 77-year-old figure as "a personalist, charismatic Latin American Caudillo, not a European Fascist. Here the movement functions. It would not in England or the United States, but it does here."

"Peron contributed the integration of the labor class into the society. Not 20 countries have achieved this. It makes me think the future will be acceptable. Brazil, for example, still has this problem [of integrating labor] before it."

"That there were aspects unnecessarily arbitrary in the Peron years, yes, there were—ideological indoctrination in the schools, enforced membership in the party... but today I see no risk at all that this will repeat itself."

As do many observers, Mr. Di Tella foresees the movement "dividing into 100 parts" with Mr. Peron's death. But the main body will become a "labor party along British lines or something similar to the U.S. Democratic party."

Marie Amadeo, 61, professor, retired diplomat, politician:

Mr. Amadeo represents a highly nationalist, Catholic conservative strain in the Civic Front that has gathered around Peronism. Today, he says, "There is no fundamental reason to separate us, and there never was."

Indeed, he added, he voted for Mr. Peron in 1948. He did not, however, in 1961, and he went into active opposition when Mr. Peron split with the Catholic Church.

Mr. Amadeo became foreign minister in the military government that displaced Mr. Peron. He conducted Mr. Peron from the Paraguayan gunboat on which he had taken refuge in the Plate River to the Paraguayan Air Force plane that took him to exile.

"I joined that government in the belief that it would fulfill its announced policy of tolerance—'neither victors nor victims'."

When that approach was discarded, Mr. Amadeo left the government, returning, however, as ambassador to the United Nations under President Arturo Frondizi another later-day Peron enthusiast.

Under the military government that took power in 1966 with Gen. Juan Onganía.

"When Onganía fell, I understood that we must cooperate with Peronism, because it had the forces to overcome divisions. The military, too, began to realize that it had to make its peace with the popular forces."

"One reason was to prevent these forces from moving over to Marxism. Peronism is not of Marxist origin, but there has been some infiltration," Mr. Amadeo said he remains faithful to the policy of "neither victors nor victims."

The six interviewed agreed that a principal factor in resisting the appeal of the Peron years was the performance of the regimes that followed him. As Mr. Oteiza said, "These have been extraordinarily inept governments."

All would accept Mr. Oteiza's conclusion, as well:

"Never before or since Peron has Argentina achieved such a measure of social justice."

Can Kreisky Cope?

Austrian Economic Boom Breeds Social Tensions

By Paul Hofmann

VIENNA (NYT)—Can Austria really afford to give \$650 in cash to every newlywed couple or, for that matter, to offer free textbooks and free streetcar rides to all students?

What is the price of well-being? Will the Socialist government be able to cope with the protracted economic boom that is still heating up and seems to be causing as many social tensions as does a depressed economy elsewhere? Can this little neutral country afford a controversy with Yugoslavia over a small ethnic minority that wants no more than road signs in its own language—a concession that the ethnic Germans of the Italian South Tyrol have long since obtained?

These are some of the questions asked here as a stretch of prosperous placidity comes to an end and as the government of Chancellor Bruno Kreisky faces new challenges.

After two and a half years as the head of the first all-Socialist administration in half a century, Mr. Kreisky seemed headed for serious difficulties last month.

Anti-Yugoslav nationalists, probably were neo-Nazis among them—boomed and spat upon him when he intervened in the language dispute in Klagenfurt, the regional capital of Carinthia, a bulwark of socialism now as it had been a bulwark of Nazism before World War II.

The trend set by these and other incidents was flexing the considerable muscles, and Austrians were confronted with something they had almost forgotten—strike threats. If not actual strikes, most ominous for Mr. Kreisky, Socialist votes declined in a few elections for shop stewards in factories.

Then, the chubby, dynamic chancellor, who is 61 years old, was stricken with a circulatory disturbance. Doctors kept him in a clinic for a few days and told him to take it easy, for a while at least.

In neighboring West Germany another Socialist, Chancellor Willy Brandt, a good friend of the Austrian leader, won parliamentary elections on Nov. 19.

"This is the best medicine for Mr. Kreisky," one of his aides remarked.

Indeed, Mr. Brandt's victory seems to have given a psychological spur to the Socialists in Austria, who had badly needed, even though the next nationwide elections are not to be held until 1975.

"The euphoria is back," an elderly Vienna official who is not a Socialist observed. "Kreisky is still very much in charge, and most Austrians trust that he will somehow be able to curb inflation and to straighten things out with Yugoslavia. There is just nobody in the opposition camp with Kreisky's charisma."

The official, who lived through the chronic economic crisis after World War I as well as Nazi domination and Vienna's dark days during World War II, says: "I've never seen anything like this buying spree going on right now. Everybody seems to have money and to be spending all he has on Christmas. We have our poor all right, but they are mostly pensioners and older people. They are invisible."

Recently leaders of all three parties in parliament went on television to urge the public not to buy "useless things for Christmas" and said: "If you do have to shop, do so thriftily."

Nevertheless, Austrians are expected to spend nearly \$3 billion in the next few weeks—almost \$400 for every man, woman and child.

Called Spendthrift

A visitor returning to Vienna finds new nightclubs, sophisticated boutiques, "natural food" centers and antique shops that were not here only a few months ago. He finds too that many prices have jumped much more than the 8 percent increase in the official cost-of-living index for 1972.

A singer who wants to hire a clique for his debut at the State Opera House must pay at least \$8 for a pair of vigorous hands, most often those of a student; the fee last year was \$5 for a Verdi opera, with Wagner costing a little more.

The local newspapers are full of help-wanted notices. Austria is employing 240,000 foreign migrant workers, a record number, and most of them Yugoslavs and Turks, and is enacting rules to bar the influx of more foreign capital. Foreigners will no longer be able to buy apartments or other real estate in many parts of the country.

The People's party, a coalition of Roman Catholic groups, farmers, merchants and industrial managers that governed, either with the Socialists or alone, from the end of World War II to 1970, accuses Mr. Kreisky of being a spendthrift.

The standard \$650 gift to newlyweds is only one of the many innovations of Mr. Kreisky's paternalistic socialism. The opposition urges cuts in state spending to fight inflation, but the



Bruno Kreisky

chancellor seems determined to maintain the wedding present and such other vote-getting devices as the free textbooks and streetcar rides.

Inflation has frightened wage-earners and caused pressures in organized labor. A new wave of price increases is feared when Austria, with other European countries, introduces a value-added tax system on Jan. 1.

Unions have been muttering for weeks that the working class is getting a bad deal and should fight for a larger share of the growing national wealth.

However, an assistant to Mr. Kreisky commented: "Our workers really cannot complain. Consumer prices may have gone up by 15 percent in the last two years, but the average worker's wage has increased maximally by 28 percent, which leaves a very comfortable 13 percent actual gain."

After Letter to Brandt, Reply

Strougal Becomes 'Hopeful' On Bonn-Prague Pact Soon

By John M. Goshko

PRAGUE (WP)—Premier Lubomir Strougal of Czechoslovakia says that his personal intervention with Chancellor Willy Brandt of West Germany has made him "hopeful" that their two countries will soon be able to end 34 years of hostility and establish normal relations.

In an interview, Mr. Strougal disclosed that Mr. Brandt had replied to a letter from him seeking to break the impasse in negotiations between Bonn and Prague.

"Mr. Brandt really sent us an answer," the premier said, "and I am not unsatisfied with his answer."

He declined to specify what was contained in the exchange, saying: "I think it is correct thing for our relations that neither side publishes the contents of the letters. I think that would make a more sensitive contribution than would making them public prematurely."

Mr. Strougal's words indicated that Czechoslovakia's government, headed by Gustav Husak, the Communist party leader, is now optimistic that a treaty with West Germany can be reached during the first half of 1973.

A Milestone

If so, it would be another milestone along the road to ending the cold war in Europe. Central to the developing atmosphere of détente has been Mr. Brandt's policy of seeking a reconciliation with the Soviet bloc.

He has succeeded in winning treaties to establish new relationships with the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany. Now, Czechoslovakia—another East European country that suffered Nazi aggression—is at center stage.

Without a Czechoslovak treaty, Bonn would find it difficult to move on to similar negotiations with two other members of the Soviet bloc, Hungary and Bulgaria. In addition, failure to formally resolve the differences between Bonn and Prague could cripple the movement toward a European security conference and negotiations on reducing military forces in Central Europe.

But, for the last year, the negotiations have been in suspension because Bonn and Prague are unable to agree on how the proposed treaty should deal with the 1938 Munich Treaty under which Hitler destroyed the Czechoslovak Republic.

Originally, the Czechoslovaks insisted that West Germany must accept that the Munich treaty was invalid from the beginning "together with all of its consequences." Otherwise, the Czechoslovaks said, there can be no treaty with Bonn.

West Germany's position is that, while the treaty was unjust, it did exist and cannot merely be wiped from international law. Bonn contends that it was in force from 1938 until March 1939, when Hitler abrogated the agreement by moving from the Sudetenland to occupy other areas of Czechoslovakia.

The government has just scored an important success by convincing organized labor and management to promise formally that they would not seek to change the wage-price structure in the next six months.

As for the Carinthian issue, Vienna's unexpected quarrel with Belgrade, after a long period of amity, stems from a group of Slovenian-speaking Austrians, whose number is given as 30,000 to 70,000 in a population of 75 million.

Last July, parliament decided to enact, at least, a provision of the state treaty of 1955—the country's basic charter, guaranteed by the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—granting special rights to the Slavic minority.

Road signs in German and Slovenian went up in some towns and villages in Carinthia where the population is ethnically mixed. Almost all the signs were torn down by motorized raiding parties. President Tito of Yugoslavia was prompted to speak of "Fascist elements" in Austria and Moscow warned against Austrian neo-Nazism.

"There is a lot of nationalistic feeling in Carinthia," an official asserted, "but there is no official structure, no 'Nazi group.'"

A traveler who encountered a Socialist officeholder in Klagenfurt who condoned the action against the bilingual signs.

"There are plenty of people here who remember the invasions of Tito's partisan hands into Carinthia after the last war," he said. "Tito then laid claim to a part of our region, and the Carinthians fear now that the road signs in Slovenian may be just the first step toward reviving those old claims."

Until now, the Brandt government has followed a negotiating strategy of sifting tight and hoping that Prague's allies would force it to accept the German position. During the last month, the Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc countries have started to describe the Munich situation in language that appears to correspond with the West German view.

The Czechoslovaks themselves have introduced a formula using language that says the Munich agreement should be considered "illegal from the very beginning and therefore invalid from the aspect of international law."

Recent Letter

It was against this background that Mr. Strougal, Czechoslovakia's head of government, sent his letter to Mr. Brandt a few weeks ago.

"A solution was contained in the letter which we have recently sent to Mr. Brandt," Mr. Strougal said during the interview. "On this basis, we are ready any time to continue the interrupted negotiations, and we expect that the representatives of the Federal Republic will convey to us their ideas."

It was pointed out to Mr. Strougal that Bonn officials had said privately that he had Mr. Brandt's answer. He conceded that Mr. Brandt had sent a letter and that he was "not unsatisfied" with it.

Mr. Strougal said that his letter concerned the Munich question and added: "If we say that negotiations now appear more hopeful, that means we see a way out that would be acceptable to both sides."

"As for the timetable," he continued, "we have only a framework idea, or perhaps it would be better if I said a wish. We think that during the next year we should conclude the matter and that, if possible, it should conclude within the first half of the year."

"But," Mr. Strougal said, "this is our unilateral wish. The negotiations will be conducted by two sides, and there the realism of our wish will be verified."

"Mr. Brandt knows that we are prepared for negotiations. And I think also that the platform for negotiations is hopeful. I think it now is necessary to create the conditions for reaching concrete negotiations—that those who conduct these talks have the necessary room for maneuver, directives and goodwill and are empowered to come to an agreement. We believe that to reach an agreement is possible."

Now with one local call in
Amsterdam, Dusseldorf and Hamburg
you can make immediate reservations at any of the
250 Sheraton Hotels and Motor Inns
in the world.

Amsterdam 23.65.65
Dusseldorf 14.65.12
Hamburg 34.24.45

Europe Copenhagen Corsica Istanbul Lisbon London/Heathrow (Feb. '73) Madeira Munich Paris (Jan. '74) Stockholm Tel Aviv	Africa/Middle East Cairo Hamammat Kuwait Tel Aviv Yaounde	Latin America Buenos Aires Caracas/La Guaira Lima (Feb. '73) Mexico City Rio Jan. '74 Santiago
--	--	--

And coast to coast in the United States, Hawaii, Canada and the Caribbean.

All over Europe, all around the world, just about anywhere you want to go for business or pleasure, you'll find a Sheraton there to take care of you. With convenient locations, comfortable rooms, delicious food.

For reservations call the new numbers in Amsterdam, Dusseldorf, or Hamburg. Or call any of the Sheraton numbers listed below.

United Kingdom ask operator for Freefone 2067 Brussels call 12.30.78 Munich call 44.98.11 Frankfurt call 29.22.15 Copenhagen call 01-14.35.35	Stockholm call 08-14.26.00 Paris call 225.42.63 Rome call 68.66.38 Milan call 63.00.47 Madrid call 222-6357 Beirut call 344135 Yaounde, Cameroon call 22.47.79	Tehran call 68.30.21 Tel Aviv call 445-111 Cairo call 983000 Kuwait call 422055 Lisbon call 56.39.11 Funchal, Madeira call 31031
--	--	---

Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns
A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF LIFE

Energy Crisis Now Seen as Threat in U.S.

Ecologists, Industry
Blame Each Other

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON (WP)—Economists say it's due to an unchecked rise in consumption, while ecologists blame too many people using too much electricity and driving too many automobiles.

Businessmen blame the ecologists who want to turn their backs on technology, whereas conservationists believe it's rooted in business transportation like the Santa Barbara oil spill, the sulfurizing of cities' air and the mass misuse of the countryside.

The truth is that it's been brought on by all of these things, and that because these things, came without warning or outcry, the United States is in the throes of what is commonly called the energy crisis.

"It all reflects the higher aspirations of America, and it's all come together at the same time," James R. Schlesinger, chairman of the United States Energy Commission said. "That's why it's a crisis."

Biggest Problem

The crisis is probably the biggest long-term problem facing the United States. So serious is the energy dilemma that the Republicans never brought it up and the Democrats never pressed them on it during the recent political campaign.

There are no immediate answers to U.S. energy problems or because the answers are politically unacceptable.

Conservationists think the crisis has no solution, while optimists believe that it can only be solved by raising prices on oil, gas and electricity, by doubling energy tripling imports of oil and gas, by embarking on the largest domestic financing plan in U.S. history and by facing up to an endless string of unhappy compromises about the environment.

The U.S. population has doubled in the last 50 years, while energy use has grown almost four times, largely because of the automobile. Per capita electricity consumption doubled in the last 15 years.

"The last doubling is always the one that breaks the camel's back," former Federal Power Commissioner John O'Leary said, "and this is the one that's done it to us."

Ironically, the straw that really broke the camel's back is what Mr. O'Leary calls the "environmental crunch," a nationwide movement against polluted air and water so unforeseen that one of the nation's leading futurists wrote a book five years ago that barely mentioned the environment and never mentioned the movement.

Ecologists forced power companies to abandon scenic rivers and lake sites in more than 10 states and have caused more than 20 delays in the construction of nuclear power plants. The Hudson Institute's Herman Kahn has said that the electric power industry has failed to win an environmental court case anywhere in the United States in the last seven years, ever since conservationists blocked a Consolidated Edison attempt to put a pumped storage plant into scenic Storm King on the Hudson River.

Rampant Disagreement

Disagreement runs rampant over the changes wrought by the environmental movement. Mr. Schlesinger believes the environmentalists focused the country's attention on the fuels crisis, while Mr. O'Leary (now with the AEC) and others think the ecologists have gone too far.

"My own view is... that we're seeing an analogue to the over-taking of the civil rights movement by the extremists several years ago," Mr. O'Leary said. "This extremism could create a very sharp reaction, if it causes a real energy shortage."

Despite their disruptive ways, ecologists have caused no shortage of energy in the United States so far. It's true they forced electric power companies in more than 30 U.S. cities to abandon coal for low-sulfur oil, but there's no shortage yet of plants to take the sulfur out of oil. Besides, public health authorities welcomed the change from coal, which caused the release of 9 million tons of sulfur oxides into the air as recently as 1970.

Other changes in energy ways would be just as welcome, like a halt to energy waste. By one estimate, the U.S. wastes 25 percent of the energy it produces. In effect, 205 million Americans squander as much energy as 105 million Japanese consume.

Will there be war between the environmentalists and the energy suppliers? Unhappily, the two groups seem light years apart these days. Environmental groups have made "zero growth" their energy goal, while the energy industry seems more determined than ever to steamroller the opposition.

One bright ray of hope is that energy experts do not believe that the fuels crisis will last forever. Many believe that technology will bail the country out by letting it tap new clean fuels and by cleaning up existing fuels.

"The next 10 years are the critical, tough years," said Charles Zerkel, senior vice-president of the Mitrre Corp., which has just done an exhaustive energy study. "We believe the physical resources and technical options exist to get us out of this crisis in 10 years."



A view of Republic Steel in Cleveland, back to life after doldrums.

After 2 Sluggish Years

Industrial America on the Move

By Michael C. Jensen

CLEVELAND, Ohio (NYT)—Five days a week, three shifts a day, the steelworkers are once again heading down roads leading into Cleveland's "Valley." There a congestion of smoke-belching mills are operating full tilt to help meet the nation's swelling demand for steel.

By the thousands, workers who were laid off in 1971 have been called back to run the machines at the huge, dingy mills of Cleveland.

Industrial America is on the move again. And, in no-nonsense, hard-hat cities like Detroit and Pittsburgh and Buffalo, lights are burning late as the nation's industrial giants emerge from two years of sluggishness.

Jim Phillips, a young Cleveland steel man who spent last Christmas on the unemployment rolls, leaned back from his console the other day and surveyed a stack of 35,000-pound slabs that were about to be transformed into gleaming coils of hot-rolled steel.

A year earlier, the lanky, 30-year-old father of two was scraping by on a weekly government dole of \$43, instead of the \$170 he customarily earns from the Republic Steel Co.

"I was really hurting," he recalls. "It's not easy when you have a mortgage to pay and kids to feed."

Reputation

The industrial slump has not been gentle, either, with the nation's reputation as a mighty maker of products. But, after being written off by some critics as a tired, uncompetitive behemoth, caring only about the growing sector of its economy that provides services rather than goods, the nation finally is seeing its heavy industry come to life after two years in the doldrums.

From Washington, statistics surrounding the beginning of an industrial comeback have come tumbling out in an impressive testimonial to the nation's improving economic health. Among the recent indicators, most of them comparing October figures with year-earlier levels, are these:

- New factory orders, a critical indicator of future production, have jumped 18.5 percent.
- Manufacturers' shipments,

which pinpoint current business conditions, are up a sharp 15.3 percent.

- Unfilled orders, showing the underlying backlog of support, have surged 14.8 percent.

- Manufacturing production, which goes into immediate shipments and inventories, has risen by 9.3 percent.

- New plant and equipment purchases for the first half of 1972 are projected by manufacturers at a rate 17 percent higher than in the first six months of this year.

The laggards so far in the industrial resurgence have been inventories and manufacturing employment, but even those troubling categories are beginning to show signs of improvement. Inventories were up 4.3 percent in October from year-earlier levels, and manufacturing employment rose by 3.5 percent.

The result of all these advances? Interestingly, the terms boom or bonnet are being heard across the country as businessmen and economists alike proclaim the advent of what is expected to be a formidable advance in industrial output.

By Europe and Japan

U.S. Aircraft Industry Challenged

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON.—Fresh from one financial buffeting because of slowdowns in domestic business, the U.S. aerospace industry is about to run into new trouble, and the Nixon administration is in turmoil over what, if anything, it should do about it. Further government help in financing commercial aircraft prospects is one hotly debated possibility.

The trouble this time is coming from abroad. Governments in Europe and Japan are mustering their resources as never before to challenge traditional U.S. dominance in the production of commercial aircraft.

If present trends continue, according to a recent U.S. Commerce Department analysis, the U.S. share of worldwide aircraft sales could drop to 64 percent from the current 80 percent by 1980—a loss of more than \$1 billion a year in potential revenue.

Thousands of Jobs

Should that happen, industry and administration officials agree, it would mean losing thousands of American jobs in an industry where employment has already been shaved nearly 40 percent from 1968's peak of 1.5 million.

Even worse, according to White House aide William McGovern, erosion of U.S. aerospace exports would threaten the nation's ability to finance the billions of dollars in oil, gas and other raw materials America is expected to have to import over the next decade. In 1971, the United States exported \$3.9 billion more in aircraft and parts than it imported—making the industry the nation's biggest single earner of foreign currencies.

Faced with these threats, the administration has taken some initial steps in recent months to bolster the aerospace industry. It has pushed through, where possible, money for military aircraft projects with potential commercial applications.

It has quietly made small amounts of money available through the National Aeronautics and Space Administration for research projects that could be useful if the supersonic transport (SST) is revived.

And in one recent case—involving General Electric Co. and a French concern—it prevented some important new U.S. aircraft engine technology from becoming available to other nations.

But in the eyes of industry officials and some within the Nixon

administration, these efforts will be to no avail unless the government takes the big step of routinely providing aircraft companies with help in financing commercial projects.

That view has set off a debate within the government.

Proponents of such a move argue that the aerospace industry requires special treatment, because of its importance to national defense and to the nation's position in international commerce, on which many domestic jobs depend.

Whatever the merits of the arguments, any effort to funnel federal financing to the U.S. aerospace industry now is likely to run into political trouble.

In the weeks just before the election, John D. Ehrlichman, the President's chief adviser on domestic affairs, set hearts aflutter

in the aerospace industry by declaring he saw merit in Civil Aeronautics Board Chairman Scott D. Browne's proposal for an Aerospace Reconstruction Finance Corp.

Such an entity, for which Mr. Browne had been vainly plumping for more than a year, would provide government guarantees for loans to aircraft companies, along the lines already used to rescue Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from possible bankruptcy in 1971. The Lockheed case was handled through special legislation.

Any such proposal, government officials note, would risk running into the same congressional buzz saw—manned by Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., and others—that felled the SST in 1970 and nearly chopped down the Lockheed rescue plan a year later.

© Los Angeles Times.

U.S. Consumer-Goods Exhibit Ends 11-Month Soviet Tour

By Stephens Broening

MOSCOW (AP)—The most successful American road show ever to play the Soviet Union ended its tour last week and closed its doors behind the last of about two million visitors.

After an 11-month run in six Soviet cities, a tour that began in Tbilisi in Georgia on Jan. 24 and ended in Leningrad, "Research and Development, U.S.A." shut down to a public that never seemed to tire of seeing the material side of American life and hearing about the rest.

Exhibit director William Davis said by telephone from Leningrad: "They have shown immense interest in the things on display."

At the 18 exhibit stands, the crowds studied about 170 products, ranging from an electric coffee-pot to a tabletop computer, a tape recorder breaks, how long would it take to get it fixed? What's the compression ratio?"

There were 33 young Russian-speaking Americans on hand to give the answers.

Guides like Adrienne Homic, a

pretty, 23-year-old New Yorker, had to field questions along the lines of: "Why don't you stop discriminating against Negroes? Why do you commit aggression against Vietnam?"

Mr. Davis, a black man, said of the guides: "Their principal instruction from us is, when they are asked questions about America, simply to tell the truth."

Mr. Davis, who is on the payroll of the U.S. Information Agency, said: "We think the truth about America is sufficient."

In every crowd there were the watchful people in overcoats who never seemed to join the flow out the door when a new batch of spectators came in.

Miss Homic said that in Leningrad a couple of weeks ago she almost asked one of the plainclothes policemen: "Aren't you hot in that big coat? If you're going to stay, why not take it off?"

Once, a male visitor almost shouted: "What do you think of the way we treat Jews in the Soviet Union? Do you have to pay a tax to leave America?"

A couple of the watchful men strong-armed him outside and disappeared with him in an unmarked car.

Asked to sum up, Mr. Davis said the exhibit had done what it was supposed to: "Stimulate interest in the kind of society and economy that is capable of producing such consumer goods."

Vote by Groups in Presidential Elections Since 1952

(Based on Gallup Poll survey data)

	1952		1956		1960		1964		1968		1972		
	Stev. %	De %	Stev. %	De %	JFK %	Nixon %	LEJ %	Gold %	HHH %	Nixon %	Wallace %	McG. %	Nixon %
NATIONAL	44.8	55.4	42.2	57.8	50.1	49.9	61.3	38.7	43.0	43.4	13.5	38	62
Men	47	53	45	55	52	48	60	40	41	43	16	37	63
Women	42	58	39	61	49	51	62	38	45	43	12	38	62
White	43	57	41	59	49	51	59	41	38	47	15	32	68
Non-white	79	21	61	39	68	32	34	66	34	35	3	87	13
College	34	66	31	69	39	61	52	48	37	64	9	37	63
High School	43	56	42	58	52	48	62	38	42	43	15	31	69
Grade School	52	47	50	50	55	45	66	34	52	33	15	49	51
Prof. & Business	36	64	32	68	42	58	54	46	34	56	10	31	69
White Collar	40	60	37	63	48	52	57	43	41	47	12	36	64
Manual	55	45	50	50	60	40	71	29	50	25	15	48	52
Under 30 years	51	49	42	57	54	46	64	36	47	38	15	48	52
30-49 years	47	53	45	55	54	46	63	37	44	41	15	33	67
50 years & older	33	67	39	61	46	54	59	41	41	47	12	36	64
Protestants	37	63	37	63	38	62	55	45	35	49	16	30	70
Catholics	56	44	51	49	78	22	76	24	59	33	8	48	52
Republicans	8	92	4	96	5	95	20	80	9	86	5	5	95
Democrats	77	23	85	15	84	16	87	13	74	12	14	67	33
Independents	35	65	30	70	43	57	56	44	31	44	25	31	69
Members of labor union families	61	39	57	43	65	35	73	27	56	29	15	46	54

Gallup Poll

A Group-by-Group Analysis of the '72 Election

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., Dec. 17.—Analysis of the 1972 presidential election vote by major population groups shows that the Democratic coalition—forged in New Deal days and comprised of the big city vote, manual workers, Catholics, labor union members and non-whites—fell into disarray in this year's presidential campaign.

With analysis of the 1972 election survey data now completed, the Gallup Poll can report the pattern of major-party voting by population groups and how this year's results compare with those from previous presidential elections.

Since such information as age, sex and occupation of voters is not recorded on election ballots, it is only through validated survey methods that this information can become part of the political record of presidential years.

Record Defection

Based on data from surveys conducted immediately before and after presidential elections since 1952, these voting patterns

form the basis of Republican and Democratic strategy for the future.

The 1972 presidential election will go into the records as one in which many traditional voting patterns were shattered, largely as a result of record defection among Democratic voters.

In the 1972 election, one third of Democrats (33 percent) voted for President Nixon. This defection rate far exceeds that recorded in any of the previous five presidential elections.

The vote by political affiliation since the 1952 presidential election shows the Republican vote as far more cohesive than the Democratic vote. With the exception of 1964, when Barry Goldwater ran against Lyndon Johnson and the defection rate among Republicans was 20 percent, the figure has not exceeded 9 percent.

Here are further highlights of this year's major-party vote, based on Gallup survey data:

- The nation's blue-collar workers—representing more than a third of the electorate and the core vote for all Democratic presidential aspirants since the '30s—went heavily for Mr. Nixon over Sen. George McGovern on Nov. 7—by the ratio of 57 to 43 percent.

Blue-collar workers have voted heavily Democratic in all presi-

dential elections since 1952, with the exception of 1956 when they divided their vote between the late Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson in the Eisenhower landslide.

- The most dramatic switch in voting behavior in this year's election is found among labor union people. For the first time since the mid-'30s when reliable election survey data first became available, a majority (54 percent) of members of labor union families voted the Republican ticket. In all previous presidential elections, heavy majorities went to the Democratic presidential candidate.

- The youth vote (18 to 29) was evenly divided this year between Mr. Nixon and Sen. McGovern, with survey data showing a nearly 50-50 split. Among "new voters," 18-24 years old, the vote was also roughly 50-50.

The vote of youth this year is in contrast to the 1968 election when young voters voted for Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey over Mr. Nixon by approximately a 5-to-4 ratio. Younger voters have voted Democratic in all presidential elections over the last two decades, with the exception of the Eisenhower landslide in 1956.

- The Catholic vote in this year's presidential election was also evenly divided between the

two candidates. Persons of this faith gave the Democratic ticket a clear majority of their vote in every presidential election since 1952, excluding Gen. Eisenhower's victory in 1956.

- Little difference is found between the vote of men and women, with men voting for Mr. Nixon 63-37 percent and women favoring Mr. Nixon by 62-38 percent.

- The voting group that deviated least from its traditional voting behavior this year was nonwhite. Nearly 9 in 10 nonwhites (87 percent) voted for Sen. McGovern, roughly the same proportion who voted for Sen. Humphrey in 1968. With the exception of 1958, no fewer than eight in 10 nonwhites have voted for the Democratic candidate in presidential elections since 1952.

The accompanying table shows the division of the major-party vote by population groups in the last six elections, as determined by Gallup surveys taken immediately before and immediately following each election.

In the pre-election survey approximately 3,500 persons were interviewed in person in more than 300 scientifically selected election precincts across the nation between Nov. 2-4. In the post-election survey, 1,462 persons were interviewed during the period Nov. 10-13.

Beethoven
Tchaikovsky
Mozart
Handel
Wagner
Johnnie Walker



The world's greatest name in Scotch whisky.
Born 1820—still going strong.

Perspective on Apollo

Project Apollo will belong to history when Astronauts Cernan, Schmitt and Evans splash down in the Pacific on Tuesday. If all goes well, the most difficult and most expensive feat of exploration in history will then have come to a brilliant conclusion. The quarter-million-mile cosmic gulf between the earth and the moon has now been successfully traversed repeatedly.

The first dozen men ever to land on the moon have walked and ridden on different parts of the lunar surface, collected hundreds of pounds of rocks which have been returned to earth, planted instruments on the moon which will go on recording conditions there for years to come, and demonstrated that human beings can live and work on another planet for indefinitely long periods.

For thousands of years, men yearned to visit the moon and dismissed such thoughts as hopeless fantasy. Now what were yesterday's romantic dreams are today's humdrum facts, and generations of schoolchildren to come will learn about Neil Armstrong along with Christopher Columbus and Marco Polo.

When President Kennedy set the lunar goal before the nation, this country had not yet suffered the trauma of Vietnam. Such concepts as the welfare crisis, black power, women's lib had not yet entered the national vocabulary. In those far-off days many thought of the United States as an affluent society which had become lazy and degenerate, which had lost a sense of purpose and needed new goals to give it direction and meaning.

With what now seems like incredible naivete, Nikita Khrushchev's boasts about defeating the United States economically and scientifically were taken seriously, while many feared that Fidel Castro would soon dominate Latin America. It was against this mixed background of exasperation and apprehension that President Kennedy sounded the call to the moon and found enormous

response in Congress and among the American people.

In today's United States, cold war enthusiasm has long since been chilled by Vietnam, while the emptiness of Khrushchev's boasts has long since been understood—in Moscow as well as here. The Castro threat today is thought of in minuscule terms, while most people believe the nation's future to be more endangered by poverty, by racial and ethnic antagonisms and by other internal problems than by external tensions and threats.

Standards of living, of education and of length of life are higher than ever, but expectations have exceeded achievements, producing dissatisfaction that has induced many to view the expenditures on Apollo as "waste" which could better have been used for more mundane purposes.

But there is another side to that picture. It can well be argued that in carrying forward the Apollo project, this country attained one of its finest hours. In a spirit of peace and selflessness, in an atmosphere of complete openness, the United States has blazed the trail to the planets and the stars. The astronauts who went to the moon were seeking knowledge, not gold or slaves or other wealth. They went there consciously as representatives of all mankind, not as imperialists seeking to bring the moon under the Stars and Stripes. What they learned has been made available to all peoples and all nations without any request for a quid pro quo.

In the atmosphere created by Project Apollo—with its constant reminder that what unites men is stronger than what divides them—it was easier to reduce cold war tensions, to end the original space race, and to begin genuine international collaboration in cosmic exploration. Project Apollo has helped consecrate the moon and space to the cause of peace and cooperation among all men. This has been a glorious adventure in whose successful outcome the people of America and of the world can properly take pride.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Bolstering Allied Unity

Two developments at the recent meeting of NATO foreign and defense ministers in Brussels deserved more attention than they received in this country. In a letter to the gathering, President Nixon promised that the United States would keep its 300,000 troops in Europe if the other allies maintained and improved their forces. And the 10 nations making up the "Eurogroup" within NATO promised to increase defense budgets by \$1.5 billion over-all for 1973.

It was the third straight year that "Eurogroup," acutely aware of the charges on Capitol Hill that the European allies are not carrying their fair share of the common defense burden, had announced substantial boosts in military spending. The latest increase will push the aggregate defense budgets of the 10 above \$23 billion, an increase of 6.8 percent over 1972.

By cooperating with each other for the development and procurement of new weapons, the 10 governments may lay a basis for future defense integration inside an enlarged European community. The immediate aim of the 10 when they organized in 1968, however, was to head off a unilateral reduction of American forces in Europe by demonstrating

ing their willingness to improve their own contributions to NATO. President Nixon's reassurance constituted a recognition of their efforts as well as a warning that they should persist.

There is nothing sacred about the American force level of 300,000. In fact, it represents substantial but gradual cuts over a period of several years. But allied morale and unity would take a hard knock and the chances of making progress on mutual and balanced East-West force reductions in Europe might be severely damaged if the United States appeared determined to pull out no matter what happened.

The NATO allies are among 34 nations already participating in preliminary talks in Helsinki to prepare a European conference on security and cooperation for next summer. Preparatory talks will begin in Geneva late in January for a more limited—and much more difficult—negotiation with the Soviet Union and its partners on the question of mutual and balanced force reductions. Prospects for both negotiations have been enhanced by the display of allied unity in Brussels.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

America's New Voice

During four years as director of the U.S. Information Agency Frank J. Shakespeare Jr. has irritated foreigners, demoralized local agency hands and embarrassed American diplomacy with his stridently propagandistic headline approach to the presentation of American policy abroad.

President Nixon's choice of another highly partisan ex-aidé to replace Mr. Shakespeare does not encourage hope for a more balanced and restrained presentation of U.S. views in the future. As a onetime newspaperman and news magazine executive, James Keogh has

experience and talent that could be useful in the nation's top information post. But the former White House speech-writer's public comments reflect an attitude and a misunderstanding of the role of a free press that could prove disastrous in his new job.

It is time the United States lowered its voice as well as its profile. Mr. Keogh will have to re-examine his own views, as well as the policies of the agency he has been chosen to head if the multifaceted Voice of America is to regain respect in a turned-off world.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

France and Its Communist Party

The French Communists... admit that there have been errors in Eastern Europe, but assert that France will be spared these because of its democratic and parliamentary traditions, its strong and well-organized labor movement, etc. Yet all these advantages were enjoyed by Czechoslovakia in 1948 and it was not spared.

In the last resort, the problem is perhaps

less that of the French Communists' sincerity than of their willingness or ability to analyze the logic of their own system. If they were sincere, they presumably would not mind what they said about the situation in Eastern Europe. As it is, the fact that they persist in describing the regimes of Eastern Europe as democratic leads one to maintain serious doubts about their own conceptions of democracy.

—From the Times (London).

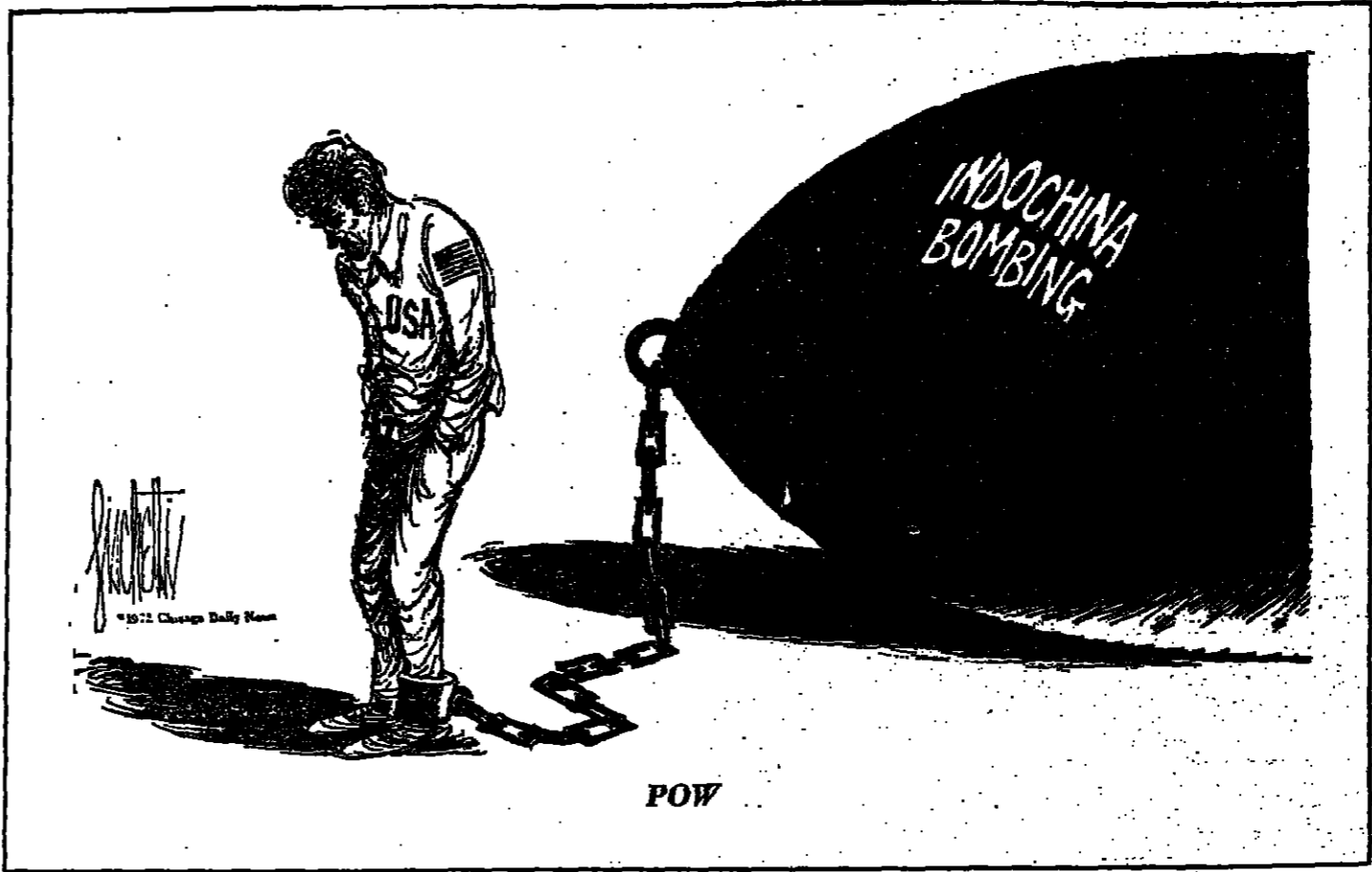
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 18, 1897
PARIS—Alphonse Daudet, French writer, poet, playwright and journalist, died suddenly while dining with his family yesterday evening. He was 57 years of age. He was a long-time contributor to the Figaro, where he submitted articles under his name and also various pseudonyms. Always a poet, even when he wrote in prose, he will probably best be remembered for his "Lettres de Mon oncle." He died in peace, without any suffering. He just passed away.

Fifty Years Ago

December 18, 1922
MUNICH—The city is wild with enthusiasm tonight over a fascist demonstration organized by Herr Hitler and his followers. Thousands of "storm troopers" arrived by train from all over Bavaria. Warlike speeches and demonstrations have been held without restraint. They formed into well-drilled units and marched to the giant beer hall, the Hofbräuhaus. The Bavarian fascist showed their flag for the first time, a blood-red ground with a mystical black swastika on a white circle.



Jean Monnet on the Coming Year

By James Reston

HOUEJARRAY, France.—The other day, when Henry Kissinger was in Paris, he had a talk about the money, trade and security problems of the United States and Europe with Jean Monnet. Ever since Colonel House and Henry Hopkins, White House aides, have been turning to him for help, and while they don't always take his advice, he always has something sensible to say.

Monnet is now 84, still going to his office every day at 83 Avenue Poch, still living in his thatched-roof cottage here at Houeijarray in the rolling countryside west of Paris, still taking his daily walks in the Forest of Rambouillet, and still looking patiently and optimistically toward the future.

The problems of the nations change, but Monnet's approach to them seldom varies. You have to define the problems carefully, he says, and then work away at them one at a time. You can't settle everything all at once.

Problems

There are, he thinks, now all sorts of problems to be discussed, with the growth of the European Common Market, the emergence of Japan and China, and the changing relations between East and West Europe and between the nations of the Middle East.

These include international monetary and trade reform, the rise of protectionism, the reconstruction of Western European defense, and complex problems of regulating the multinational corporations.

The first thing, he suggests, is to talk about these things together and not separately. He would like to see established at once a small group of no more than eight men or women, four from the United States and four from the expanding European community, to define these problems and identify "the common interests."

You have to "mend before you can construct," he says. There is still a fear among many people in Europe that the United States and the Soviet Union will try to organize the emerging new world order primarily in their own interests—"have another Yalta Conference," excluding some of the principal powers.

Confidence cannot be built on the spirit of domination, he insists, but only on the basis of equality between the United States, the Soviet Union and the Common Market countries. If common interests are not clearly identified, there will be no effective common action.

For all these problems are interdependent, and no single action by any one country, but only common action by the principal countries, can avoid serious misunderstanding in the fields of money, trade and military security.

You don't defend a nation, Monnet says, you defend a civilization. The United States and Europe have a common heritage and common ways of approaching individual liberty and commercial dealings. Therefore, while recognizing the emergence of Japan as the third most powerful economic nation, he would have the United States and Europe begin the discussion together and coordinate with Japan later.

Also, while he expects Presi-

dent Nixon to visit Europe sometime after Inauguration Day, and have bilateral conversations with other heads of government, Monnet's hope is that questions that affect all the Common Market countries will be discussed with the representatives of the new European organization.

Common Policies

Monnet recognizes that this will be difficult, for United States official attitudes to the enlarged Common Market have become more reserved as competition from it has increased.

Also, Britain will not be in the Common Market until next month and it is still difficult for the West Europeans to reach common policies and speak with a single coherent voice.

Nevertheless, Jean Monnet is not deterred by the difficulties of the moment any more than he was when he began the Common Market idea with the Coal and Steel Community a generation ago.

After a long walk through the Forest of Rambouillet, his cheeks are as red as his grandson's and his eyes as bright. He wonders why the Kissingers still come to see him since, he observes with a smile, "I always say the same thing," which is true. But what he says is the simple wisdom of a long and disciplined life of careful observation, and he will be back in Washington early in the new year applying it again to the problems of 1973 and beyond.

Pompidou I—As a European

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—President Georges Pompidou can be viewed from three angles: as a European, as a Frenchman and as a politician. While these approaches should be taken together as a whole, it is the first that probably holds the most historic interest.

Some traditional Gaullists criticize Pompidou for being too "European" since he withdrew De Gaulle's veto of British admission to the Common Market. Others criticize him for being insufficiently "European." He prefers to regard himself as a realist.

On the one hand he considers it necessary for the European community to assert itself sufficiently to prevent any superpower deal tending to divide the world into spheres of interest or neutralizing this continent. On the other hand, he doesn't believe any true "European" policy yet exists.

Accord Denied

He accepts the fact that both Washington and Moscow deny intention of such a private accord and he is not skeptical about their avowed intentions. What concerns him is that development of such neutrality might gradually come about by happenstance. That would produce not only peace, but a major loss for the United States and a huge gain for the Soviet Union.

But the European community is not yet in a position to express

its views effectively. Despite the Common Market's enlargement, no real "European" policy can yet be made—except, as it were, despite Europe. What the president means is European unity can only be developed by necessity.

That necessity could perhaps be produced in forthcoming trade and monetary negotiations between the members of the community and the United States. The tougher the U.S. shows itself in bargaining, the more such an attitude would force the European nations to draw together. If Washington is very rough in talks that start next year, that might oddly be the best way of promoting West Europe's unity. To date, there is more shadow than substance to unity. Even on defense there is no European approach. France's own doctrine remains based on bilateral military contacts, first with the United States and secondly with the North Atlantic Council. Paris considers the NATO organization, from which it has withdrawn, only a cover for American armed strength, above all nuclear power.

He seems to regard the "temptation" in NATO's Eurogroup to talk of a "European" approach to defense as delusory. Without a really organized Europe, such an approach cannot exist. Consequently, because the certainty of this area is less positive than it was before Russia achieved nuclear-missile parity, the Euro-

pean allies must make their own independent decisions.

For example, the concept of a "European" nuclear force based on those of France and Britain cannot even be contemplated for years. The British are still tied to the United States by accords requiring observance of American secrets. And the West Germans prefer sheltering under an American nuclear umbrella rather than a smaller Anglo-French umbrella.

Pompidou concludes France must make its own military preparations. This country's defense budget in 1973 will therefore see a stable increase. Moreover, Paris resolutely opposes all thought of reducing allied strength in Europe. It chafes any idea of a mutual and balanced force reduction. While Paris does endorse the proposed European security conference it doesn't consider political détente should hinder development of Western defense, it hasn't hindered development of Eastern defense.

Such caution shouldn't indicate any alarm about the prospects of peace. The more immediate major problems are economic. Thus, Pompidou acknowledges that unless inflation is curbed, a serious crisis is inevitable. The real value of money cannot be allowed to decline 6 or 7 percent annually.

Rate for Sterling

One step that should help ease monetary problems would be establishment of a fixed parity rate for the pound sterling before Britain enters the European community on Jan. 1. That would be "normal" although it isn't sure it will be done. But the forthcoming trade and money talks between the Europeans and Americans are paramount.

The tentative accord worked out in the Azores between Pompidou and Nixon was a practical success although differences in viewpoint continue. The United States has done well. The dollar is no longer disputed and foreign transactions are calculated in its terms.

But this is provisional. There will have to be a definitive transatlantic accord within two or three years. Each side will have to accept certain modalities. And, as a monumental by-product of these negotiations, a far more coherent "Europe" might emerge.

Another Look Offered on Watergate

By Wm. F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Watergate is coming up right soon now. As a judicial matter, before the relevant court, and as an extrajudicial matter, before congressional committees that are raring to go, their thirst for justice no doubt stimulated by the happy coincidence that the congressional committees are run by Democrats, and the victims are, at least partially, Republicans.

The entire episode requires, of course, a little perspective. It was hard to get that perspective during the campaign, in part because the McGovern people were elevating Watergate into a moral watershed. You were either dismayed by it, and therefore prepared to vote for McGovern. Or you were insensible to creeping totalitarianism under the Republican party.

The challenge was hurled at me, in a public meeting, by John Leonard, the editor of The New York Times Book Review Section, a most engaging and talented young man of old-fashioned ideological inclinations, who, like the liberals with whom he increasingly identifies himself, disdains particular inquiry, and has not replied to two invitations to explicate his position, which was also George McGovern: to wit, if you were opposed to the bugging of the Democratic offices at Watergate, therefore you should have voted against Richard Nixon. My point always was: Perhaps they can dredge up a case for impeaching Richard Nixon. But even if there is, it does not add up to a case for voting for George McGovern.

Favors Penalties

Inasmuch as we all assume that the intention of the Watergate was not to learn in the strict sense of the term, one reaches for the context of the episode. Understand, I favor the application of the relevant penalties. But even as one believes in enforcing the law, say, when it prescribes six months or a year for pot-smoking, the context of the crime necessarily affects the judgment of the sentencing magistrate, and should. It is in this connection that one notices, with more than mere amusement, a feature story in the Village Voice, concerning one Dick Tuck.

"Tuck and his antics were shelved after Watergate," is one of the headline-insets in the article describing the "supreme humorist of American politics." It appears that Mr. Tuck has made a profession of interfering in Republican politics for very nearly 20 years, but when George McGovern decided to make a big issue over Watergate, it was thought wise to discreetly bench Tuck, and accordingly he was whisked away, to Spain, or somewhere.

You see, Dick Tuck has been an employee of the Democrats for many years, and his running assignment is to embarrass Republicans by gleaming improvisations, which are no doubt more damaging to Republicans than any conversation the Watergate might have tapped over the telephone of Lawrence O'Brien could have been damaging to Democrats.

At Miami Beach in 1968, for instance, Mr. Tuck arranged for a long line of banners carrying demonstrators to move enthusiastically around the hotel in which Mr. Nixon was quartered, bearing the sign, simply, "Nixon's The One." So far so good? So far so good. But everyone carrying such a sign was a Negro female in advanced pregnancy. Tuck was delighted. So, one assumes, were his Democratic employers. So we are all, let's face it,

Derailed Goldwater

Four years earlier, Tuck penetrated Goldwater's campaign, and foisted a young lady, who posed as a free-lance magazine writer, into the proceedings, which young lady proceeded to do everything possible to discredit the Goldwater operation, including the sudden departure of the train seconds after Goldwater had begun to address an audience. The engineer had taken the signal of an impostor conductor who looked exactly like Dick Tuck.

If I were a member of a jury, I don't know what I would do to Dick Tuck. If ever the Democrats decide to take him back to the United States, Tuck and his exploits, which included direct obstruction of Republican rallies and direct eavesdropping of Republican councils, were the joke of many who now put on their hanging robes and droopy countenances as they pass the word Watergate through their chaste lips. Please write to Sen. Kennedy, who is supposed to lead the investigation into Watergate, and ask him to subpoena good old Dick Tuck. If he can find him.

Eurobonds

Competition Forcing Cuts On Dollar Commission Rates

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Dec. 17 (AP)—"No, no, a thousand times no!" walls at an American banker, who admits that his protest will not halt the arrival of negotiated commission rates for selling bonds on the international market.

To a Continental banker, however, revising the commission structure is greeted as a sign that the Eurobond market has come of age.

At stake is a healthy chunk of the \$125 million that some 150 banks divided last week equally among themselves for having sold a record \$5 billion worth of Eurobonds this year. While this is good enough reason to work up a sweat, the dispute over commissions ties in with a more fundamental change apparently under way—one working to the detriment of U.S. investment and U.K. merchant banks and to the advantage of the Continental giants which function as both commercial and investment banks and have a large, captive clientele.

Morgan & Co. International, for example, which was in second place in 1971 with issues managed and co-managed, failed to make this year's top 10 on the scores compiled by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Paribas) and S.G. Warburg & Co.

Only White, Wedd, among the U.S.-linked houses remains in the select group while Lehman Brothers and Smith, Barney and Kuhn, Loeb long since preceded Morgan to the lower ranks. Only two U.K. merchant banks—Warburg and N.M. Rothschild—made the 1972 list.

The name of the game here is increasingly called "placing power." This means that if you happen to be Union Bank of Switzerland and can guarantee that 10 percent or more of any Eurobond

issue can be placed with UBS, the UBS is in the group of banks managing the issue, then UBS will be invited to join the managing group of a large number of issues.

It is also becoming apparent that banks with big placing power are leading the trend toward negotiated commission rates since they are assured, with their large placing power, of hefty commissions in any case. And it is by cutting commissions the bank wins a new corporate customer to its commercial banking operation, the money lost by shaving the commission rate may be made up elsewhere.

Traditionally, dollar-denominated Eurobonds have been marketed with a 2.5 percent commission to the bankers—with managers of an issue getting 0.5 percent; underwriters, 0.5 percent, and members of the selling group, 1.5 percent. Often, one bank can fill all three roles.

This fall, the European Investment Bank blew the whistle on the fact that underwriters in this market have never been asked to swallow an issue to which the public had refused to subscribe and thus should not be rewarded with a 0.5 percent commission for a risk they were not assuming.

In the EIB issue, the managers and underwriters were the same few banks, dividing in all a 0.5 percent commission (instead of the more usual 1 percent). This 2 percent system was repeated by the EIB last month.

Two private placements employed the same technique, one for the European Coal and Steel Community and last week for the Swedish Investment Bank (\$15 million of 15-year bonds issued at par with a 7 1/2 percent coupon). Now on offer is a \$50-million

issue for ENI, Italy's state-owned hydrocarbons agency. The commissions here are being shaved to 2 percent also, but by quarter-point cuts in the amount paid to the management group and the selling group. The latter cut has set much for flying, with a number of bankers charging that the selling-group commission should be the last thing to be tampered with, given the wide geographic spread of this market and the key role performed by the banks in selling bonds to their clients.

Bankers are very sensitive to charges of rate cutting and insist that the few cases where commissions have been shaved were for very special, first-class borrowers. It is apparent that many bankers fear the rate-cutting competition that has dissolved (Continued on Page 12, Col. 1)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1971
Commodity Index...	131.4	128.5	106.5
*Currency in etc.	\$65,574,000	\$65,162,000	\$61,948,000
*Total Loans...	\$91,601,000	\$91,401,000	\$88,548,000
Steel prod. (tons)...	2,709,000	2,688,000	1,958,000
Auto production...	214,459	215,252	178,731
Daily oil prod. (bbls)...	5,535,000	5,544,000	5,295,000
Freight car loadings...	516,523	536,130	488,648
*Elec. Pow. kw-hr...	35,682,000	34,618,000	31,783,000
Business failures...	204	198	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, cardings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Nov.	Prior Month	1971
Employed...	82,331,000	82,482,000	80,920,000
Unemployed...	4,506,000	4,794,000	5,096,000
Industrial production...	116.7	115.7	106.2
*Personal Income...	\$92,000,000	\$91,800,000	\$87,400,000
*Money supply...	\$242,400,000	\$241,600,000	\$227,700,000
Consumer Price Index...	136.2	136.2	122.4
Construct. Contracts...	171	187	157
*Mfrs. Inventories...	\$105,805,000	\$105,441,000	\$101,738,000
*Exports...	\$4,384,000	\$4,157,000	\$2,707,000
*Imports...	\$4,778,000	\$4,670,700	\$3,522,899

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and the industrial production index, based on 1967=100, are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures are compiled by Dun & Bradstreet. Ind. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

issue for ENI, Italy's state-owned hydrocarbons agency. The commissions here are being shaved to 2 percent also, but by quarter-point cuts in the amount paid to the management group and the selling group. The latter cut has set much for flying, with a number of bankers charging that the selling-group commission should be the last thing to be tampered with, given the wide geographic spread of this market and the key role performed by the banks in selling bonds to their clients.

Phase 3 in Wage-Price Stabilization Is Coming And Hard Decisions on Its Shape Are Needed

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Sooner than expected—but not surprisingly—President Nixon let it be known last week that he intends to seek congressional extension of the economic-control program beyond its scheduled expiration date next spring.

Upon that announcement, typically, there was a mild round of applause in the business and economic world and some hooting in the ranks of labor.

What the President did not indicate, however, is the nature of the program that he would like to keep as Phase Three of the wage-price stabilization effort. That, of course, is crucial for any meaningful assessment of the nation's continuing battle to halt excessive inflation.

Perhaps there is no firm commitment on that score in the administration now. It may well evolve from developments in the economy itself over the next few months or from the administration's current discussions with various interested factions on their recommendations for revision and modification of the present controls mechanism, which has been in place for more than a year.

Diversity Expected

With so many special interests involved, the suggestions are bound to be quite diverse and, to some extent, contradictory. Business, in general, would like to see Washington progressively release its tight grip on the market-place, while labor prefers either inclusion of some areas that have been exempt from controls or, alternatively, abolition of the whole mechanism in the interest of "achieving equity," as George Meany put it.

It will require some hard decisions in Washington, which are

certain to win less than unanimous endorsement. But it appears to most independent observers that some form of incomes policy must be clearly maintained for psychological and political reasons, if not for economic ones—just as, in retrospect, the Phase One and Phase Two programs were needed and quite effective in dampening inflationary expectations in business, labor and public circles. Even many of those who oppose controls on philosophical grounds now admit the contribution they have made in the last 18 months toward that end.

What is also recognized, however, is the fact that the longer a system of controls is in effect, the more difficult they are to administer and the greater reluctance there is to abandon them. For those reasons, a minority believes the controls program should not be continued much longer and most advocates want them ended before 1974 in the interest of greater efficiency in the free market.

There would be even less support for the proposal to extend controls if the nation were not confronted, as it is, with a heavy

round of wage bargaining next year.

In contrast to the last year, when wage contract negotiations were relatively light, the coming 12 months will see contract-opening discussions in a long list of key industries, such as autos, metals, communications and transportation, involving some 5,000,000 workers, or about 40 percent of all people under labor contracts.

Ideally, the controls program should be more limited in the next phase, continuing a trend that started shortly after the program itself began on Aug. 9, 1971. At first, about 13 percent of the economy was exempted from controls but, gradually, many workers and businesses were released from their restrictions.

It seems appropriate to confine the next stage of controls only to those corporations and labor unions which exercise such a large influence on the general course of prices and wages, perhaps reducing their allowed levels of increases—but that may be impractical and inequitable.

Relax the Pinch

It also seems advisable to relax the pinch on profit margins by designating additional base years for corporations to determine allowable margins and to resist the pressures to impose ceilings on increases.

Labor could hardly be mollified by such a program but some of labor's resistance might be eliminated if, at the same time, the Nixon administration was able to institute some program to reduce soaring prices in the food area and succeeded in its "moral suasion" campaign to limit the rise in interest rates and prevent (Continued on Page 13, Col. 3)

Amex and Over-Counter

By Alexander R. Hammer

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (AP)—Prices on the American Stock Exchange and in the Over-the-Counter market this week took a beating as declines outnumbered advances by a wide margin in moderate trading.

Factors weakening the market included profit-taking and some selling for tax-loss purposes as well as investor disappointment over the lack of any Vietnam cease-fire agreement.

Despite the week's decline in prices, many brokerage firms remained optimistic over the market's potential. One broker commented that "the market continues to correct an overbought condition and should soon move upward again."

The depressed tone of the market was reflected in the exchange price index, which finished the week at 265.3, down 0.25 from the close of the preceding week.

Turnover on the Amex fell to 19,808,710 shares from 24,304,000 shares the week before. A total of 76 blocks of 10,000 shares or more changed hands last week compared with the same number in the preceding week.

One of the better movers on the exchange was Pittsburgh-Des Moines Steel, which advanced 3/8 to 37 1/8. There was no corporate news to account for the gain.

A big loser was Glass, Stearns, which tumbled 1 3/8 to 37 1/8. The company reported a loss in the October quarter against a profit of 12 cents a share a year earlier.

In the Over-the-Counter market, Hughes Tool tacked on 6 points and closed at 39 7/8 in heavy trading. The company went public a little over a week ago at \$30 a share.

Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change				High Low Last Change															
BankAmerica 1.34				Bank of America 1.34				Bank of Montreal 1.34				Bank of New York 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34											
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34			
Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34				Bank of the North 1.34				Bank of the East 1.34				Bank of the South 1.34				Bank of the West 1.34				Bank of the Midwest 1.34							

15% RETURN NETT MINIMUM

International group of fermentation of antibiotics of broad-spectrum activity, introduces attractive investment opportunities in a promising and fast-growing industry.

* Factories in Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Canada.
* Factory of Cosmetics in Paris.
* 15% guaranteed annual return.

* We are seeking shareholders willing to invest, buying a minimum ten shares of \$100 each or more.

* We offer this possibility to invest and take out your money as and when you wish or even to use some of this investment in any of these countries, when you or any of your relatives travel.

* You can invest in the following companies:

1. ASL AG/LTD CANADA
2. ASL AG/SA - ITALY
3. ASL AG/SA - GREECE
4. EUROFARM S.A. LTD. - CANADA
5. SIFA S.A. S.P.A. - ITALY

* Also to be published in November:

1. ASL AG/SA - MIDDLE EAST-LEBANON
2. ASL AG/SA - FAR EAST - TOKYO
3. ASL AG/SA - DIJAKARTA - INDONESIA
4. ASL AG/SA - SOUTH AMERICA - BRAZIL

For further information and free booklet, please write to our European offices by our letter company:

ASL INC./SA/Ltd

73 BAARERSTRASSE, 6300 ZUG/Switzerland.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Net	Chge
Abell 7/8/76	5 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/77	3 106 106 106 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/78	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/79	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/80	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/81	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/82	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/83	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/84	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/85	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/86	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/87	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/88	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/89	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/90	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/91	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/92	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/93	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/94	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/95	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/96	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/97	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/98	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/99	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	
Abell 7/8/00	2 112 112 112 + 1/2	

These bonds have been sold outside the United States of America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

NEW ISSUE

TELEDYNE INTERNATIONAL N.V.

Willemstad, Curaçao, Netherlands Antilles

DM 100,000,000

7 1/4% Bearer Bonds of 1973/1988

Irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

TELEDYNE, INC.

Los Angeles, California, USA

Issue Price: 100%

COMMERZBANK AG / BANCO DI ROMA / CREDIT LYONNAIS

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS)

EFFECTENBANK-WARBURG

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

limited

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

A. E. AMES & CO.

limited

ARNHOLD AND S. BLEICHERDER, INC.

JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL

limited

BANK FOR GEMEINWELTSCHEFT

BANK MEES & HOPE NV

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG S. A.

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE

A LUXEMBOURG S. A.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

BANQUE DE NEULIZE, SCHLUMBERGER,

MALLET

BANQUE POPULAIRE SUISSE (UNDERWRITERS) S. A.

BANQUE ROTHSCHILD

BANQUE WORMS

BANQUE DE L'UNION PARISIENNE

BAYERISCHE LANDESBANK

GIROZENTRALE

BAYERISCHE HYPOTHEKEN- UND

BERGENS PRIVATBANK

WISSELBANK

BLYTH EASTMAN DILLON & CO.

Incorporated

BERLINER HANDELS-GESELLSCHAFT

CREDITANSTALT-BANKVEREIN

- FRANKFURTER BANK -

CREDIT SUISSE (BAHAMAS)

limited

COMMERZBANK INTERNATIONAL

DEUTSCHE GIROZENTRALE

- DEUTSCHE KOMMUNALBANK -

CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE

DREXEL FIRESTONE

Incorporated

ERICHSON BANK

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

GIROZENTRALE UND BANK

EUROPARTNERS SECURITIES CORPORATION

DER OSTERREICHISCHEN SPARKASSEN

Aktiengesellschaft

ROBERT FLEMING & CO

Eurobonds

(Continued from Page 5)

commissions on the medium-term bank loan business may hit this market. The fact that money looking for investment opportunities is plentiful (and continually fed by massive deficits in the U.S. balance of payments), of course helps to make it very much a borrowers' market—for now.

Some bankers, including the one whose wall opened this account, believe that the credit standing of borrowers gets sufficient recognition by the coupon and pricing on the bonds they issue and that the special nature of this market—the geographic spread, the need to actually sell an issue—justifies the 2.5 percent commission.

Others see it as a sign of efficiency that the business can be done at the lowest possible cost and an assurance of the bright prospects for the market.

While it remains to be seen who is squeezed how much, it is clear that the squeeze is on. As White, Weld's Stanley M. Yassenkovich told a bond conference in London last week, "the current syndicate structure is not satisfactory. The reforms he outlined included issues underwritten solely by an expanded group of managers (as in the EIB issues). While ruling out the likelihood of competitive bidding for bonds (as done in New York), he noted that "current developments imply different treatment for different borrowers. Certain issues will require special handling while a

few, major borrowers will consider they don't need advising services from issuers."

(This outlook does not include the commission structure for deutsche mark bonds. The 3 percent charged on those issues is insulated from competitive pressures due to the fact that access to the market is regulated by the German banks.)

The EIB issue is apparently designed for sale exclusively in Italy as the terms-it will be priced to yield 7 1/8 percent—are out of line with the market. For Italians, however, there are a number of advantages. Worried about the future of the line, they protect themselves against a possible devaluation by investing in dollar instruments; they also get a higher return than is available on domestic bonds, and for insurance companies, the EIB bonds can be counted as reserve assets.

Overall, prices for dollar bonds suffered early last week from the heavy flow of new issues, the uncertain outlook for interest rates and short selling by the professionals. When no further deterioration set in by mid-week, dealers rushed back in buying bonds to cover their positions and pushed prices up a bit.

The \$35-million offering for Brazil was a standout, issued with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent (instead of the 8 1/2 percent envisaged) and priced at 99 1/2. The issue was sold simultaneously in the United States (as it was not subject to the interest equalization tax) and the sellout apparently came as a surprise. The scramble to buy bonds led to reports that U.S. banks were advised of their allotments (very small) before banks in Europe got the word and that U.S. affiliates here were jockeying for certificates before the issue was released for sale. Managers Dillon, Read acknowledge receiving complaints but say that no proof of advance trading has been put forward.

The 12-year, \$30-million issue for Greece's Public Power Corp. was priced at 99 1/2 with a coupon of 8 1/4 percent and South Africa's \$25 million of 15-year, 7 3/4 percent bonds were priced at 98.

Nova Scotia's 100-million-DM offering was priced at 98 with a coupon of 7 percent. Now on offer is Mexico's 100-million-DM, expected with a 7 1/4 percent coupon and an issue price of 98.

According to Kredietbank Luxembourg, the volume of bond market business this year totaled \$5 billion, a massive 49 percent ahead of 1971. By contrast, the gain last year over 1970 was 37 percent.

The dollar, while accounting for 60 percent of all issues floated this year, continued to lose its dominance. It accounted for 55 percent of the total in 1971 and for 74 percent in 1970. The bank also reports that U.S. borrowers accounted for 34 percent of the issues floated this year against 31 percent last year and 27 percent in 1970.

European borrowers accounted for 41 percent this year against 48 percent in 1971 and 55 percent in 1970.

The preliminary Paribas figures, which include Eurodollar loans not counted by Kredietbank, show \$5.23 billion floated this year with Americans accounting for 32 percent of the total and Europeans, 43 percent.

Listed below are issues still on offer: \$20 million for Trans-Africa, expected with a 7 1/2 percent coupon; \$15 million for S.L. International at 4 3/4 percent; convertible into S.L. nomica Laboratory at a conversion premium of 13 percent; \$20 million for Cie des Bauxites de Guinée due with a 5 percent coupon; \$25 million for Mortgage Bank of Denmark at 7 1/2 percent.

The lead banks, as listed by Paribas and Warburg showed:

Paribas	Warburg
Deutsche Bank	1
Union Bank	2
Kreditbank	3
N.M. Rothschild	4
White, Weld	5
Crédit Comm. de France	6
Dresdner	7
Weisssteins Land	8
Not included by Paribas:	
Not included by Warburg:	

In the secondary market last week, CIBEL reports handling transactions worth a nominal \$232.98 million, up from \$215.58 million while Euro-clear reports \$286.7 million in the latest week against \$288.9 in the previous week.

\$275-Million Contract

SAN JOSE, Calif., Dec. 17 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority has awarded General Electric Co. a \$275-million contract to supply four nuclear steam supply systems and a 10-year supply of nuclear fuel for those systems.

Form Sought For Phase 3 Of U.S. Curb

Nixon's Request Omitted Any Details

(Continued from Page 9)

increases in rates of mortgages and other consumer loans.

What should be done—or could be done—to curb the rise in food prices is probably the most nettling problem facing the administration. Government policies, regulations, practices and farm-support programs themselves are largely responsible for much of the inflation in the cost of food but, politically, it is probably not realistic to expect much change in that area.

Food Prices High

Although the overall level of inflation, as measured by consumer prices and the price deflator in the gross national product, has clearly and decisively declined in the last two years, the fact is not obvious to the general public for the simple reason that the cost of food is still so large, visible and significant in every family budget.

Food, of course, looms large in the expenses of lower-income groups and, therefore, an effort to reduce its cost ought to be given much greater attention in Washington.

Black Market Possible

Efforts to curb the inflation in farm product prices through price controls might bring more severe problems than the disease—shortages, black markets and rationing.

Slips From a Peak

Last Monday, the stock market ascended to a new peak, then dropped back down the slope to rest. Prices, after all, had climbed so fast since mid-October that they were entitled to sink back for a while.

On Monday the Dow Jones Industrial average closed at 1,036.71, its record high, and more than 12 percent above its level in mid-October when its impressive rise began, prompted by the prospect of peace in Vietnam, the re-election of President Nixon and continued economic expansion.

Last week, the prospects for peace seemed to waver as talks in Paris ended without reaching a settlement. Furthermore, stock traders—living up to the cliché that "it's what you keep that counts"—stepped up their orders to sell stocks to take advantage of the fall's two-month advance.

As a result, stock prices declined Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and then muddled through Friday with more issues down than up and all the market averages showing small gains.

Airline stocks dropped sharply, partly because a rate conference in Switzerland called and called the prospect of a rate war after Feb. 1 Pan American World Airways company, which dropped 1 1/4 to 9 1/2, was also adversely affected by the disclosure that a proposed \$75-million offering of convertible debentures, if not completed successfully, could cause the company financial difficulty.

Plunge by Xerox

Xerox fell 5 3/4 to 149 3/4 on heavy volume after the Federal Trade Commission announced that it planned to issue a complaint charging the company with monopolizing the office-copier field through unfair marketing and patent practices.

Trading on the New York Stock Exchange last week fell to 87,039,040 shares from 93,480,000 shares the week before. The most heavily traded issue was American Telephone & Telegraph, with 324,400 shares changing hands as the stock closed at 52 3/8, up 7/8. Next in volume was Gulf Oil, with 310,600 shares sold as the stock climbed 1/4 to close at 26 1/2.

In trading among 1979 issues, there were 593 advances and 1,204 declines, with 182 issues unchanged. New highs for the year totaled 170 and new lows 43.

On the American Stock Exchange, volume was at 19,809,710 shares with trading in 1,363 issues. There were 309 advances, 871 declines and 183 stocks unchanged. New highs totaled 53 and new lows 83.

In the credit markets, meanwhile, interest rates moved higher last week and bond prices declined. Short-term interest rates rose partly because corporations needed money to pay taxes to the federal government and dividends to their shareholders on Dec. 15—a big day for such payments.

Bond yields moved up slightly as investors argued that the expanding economy signals increased long-term borrowing. High-grade utility bonds, for example, yielded 7.35 percent last Friday, up from 7.20 percent a week earlier.

Fighter Loses Weight Battle—and Others

MONTERREY, Mexico, Dec. 17 (AP)—Challenger José Legra got what he came for—the World Boxing Council version of the featherweight boxing title—while the promoter got a headache, and the champion got embarrassed, fished and knocked down 10 times.

Last night's title fight in Monterrey was one for the record books. Clemente Sanchez, a hometown boy, had the crown until he stepped on the scales yesterday morning. The needle stopped three pounds over the 126 pound featherweight limit and Sanchez lost his title right there in his first defense. The Ring Record Book listed only two champions who lost the title on the scales in 1929 and 1938.

The fight went on but a "blue northern" whipped into town and sent temperatures lower than Sanchez's spirits. The cold, combined with apathy after the fans learned what happened on the scales, cut deeply into the gate and left the promoter's pocketbook flatter than a tortilla.

Sanchez was so low he could hardly defend himself against the Cuban-born Legra, a veteran

of 138 fights. Sanchez hit the canvas 10 times before the referee mercifully stopped the bout midway through the 10th round. Only four other times in boxing history, according to the Ring Record Book, has a fighter been fished 10 or more times in a world title match. Had Sanchez won the fight, the title would have been declared vacant.

Legra tried to live up to his prediction of an early knockout. He decked Sanchez twice in the first round, three times in the second, took a breather until knocking him down again in the sixth, four times in the ninth and once in the tenth.

"I hope this proves to everyone in Mexico that I am the best," Legra said. "Maybe there is a Mexican who can beat me but I don't know him. Now I am taking the title away from Mexico and back to Spain. Long live Spain," he shouted after the bout.

Sanchez did prove a point. He refused to accept a boxing commission order that he shave his bushy beard before fighting.

The point got him a \$400 fine.

Knicks' Reserve Does Job Against Bulls

NEW YORK, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Dave DeBusschere scored 27 points and Walt Frazier added 21 last night, but it was Phil Jackson who sparked the New York Knicks to a 97-83 victory over the Chicago Bulls.

Jackson replaced Bill Bradley, who got into early foul trouble and the 6-8 forward went on to score 16 points in the game, 12 in the second quarter.

Jackson's hook shot with 1 minute 42 seconds left in the first quarter gave the Knicks a 23-21 lead, which they never lost, and they went on to their 18th victory in 19 games at home.

Rockets 123, Pistons 112

Former piston Jimmy Walker scored 30 points to lead Houston to a 123-112 victory over Detroit. Bob Lanier was high scorer for Detroit with 36 and Dave Bing added 22 as the Pistons, trailing by 91-79 starting the fourth quarter, came back to trail, 101-96, but Walker hit a three-

point play and Mike Newlin contributed two baskets and Houston pulled away.

Hawks 100, Cavaliers 94

At Atlanta, Jim Washington's jump shot broke a tie with 3:38 to play and the Hawks went on to a 100-94 victory over Cleveland. Neither team ever led by more than six points in the game.

Braves 126, 76ers 103

Bob Kauffman, rookie Bob Ado and Elmore Smith combined for 86 points to lead Buffalo to a 126-103 victory over Philadelphia. Kauffman topped all scorers with 32 points, Smith dominated both backboards and collected 18 rebounds plus 25

points to spark Buffalo to its ninth victory of the season and fourth in five games against Philadelphia.

Bullets 105, Warriors 99

Scoring a personal season-high total of 33 points, Elvin Hayes led Baltimore to a 105-99 victory over Golden State at home.

Celtics 125, Trail Blazers 116

Boston, leading by as many as 20 points in the second half, held on to beat Portland, 125-116, for its fifth straight victory.

Colony 117, Rockets 110

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 17 (UPI)—The Kentucky Colonels, led by Dan Issel's 38 points, came from behind last night to beat the Denver Rockets, 117-110.

Denver had a 60-59 half-time lead in the American Basketball Association game, but the Colonels' 7-foot-2 center, Artis Gilmore, scored 15 of his 23 points in the second half to lead Kentucky to its 11th victory in 12 games.

Gilmore snared 23 rebounds and Issel blocked four shots to shut off Denver, while Rick Mount added 20 points for the Colonels on outside shooting.

Pacers 125, TAMs 120

At Indianapolis, the Pacers cut short a Memphis comeback to win, 125-120, and maintained their mastery over the TAMs who have not beaten the Pacers in 14 straight games.

George McGinnis led Indiana with 30 points and Mel Daniels tallied 27.

Both teams had a new man in the lineup. Former NBA star Gus Johnson scored six points for Indiana in 10 minutes of action and Wendell Ladner tallied six for the TAMs.

Congrats 189, Conquistadores 98

Carolina, bolstered by the shooting of Joe Caldwell, pulled away from San Diego in the final minutes to score a 100-98 home victory and stay atop the Eastern Division. Caldwell scored 23 points, 20 of them in the second half, and set an ABA record with 10 steals.

Redskins' Brown Receives Award

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Brad Van Pelt, defensive back from Michigan State, and the Washington Redskins' Larry Brown have been named by the Maxwell Club as the year's outstanding college and professional football players.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Van Pelt was named as the 36th recipient of the Maxwell Club's college award. Brown, who leads the National Football League in rushing, was named to receive the 14th annual professional award which is given in honor of the late NFL commissioner, Paul W. Brown.

Van Pelt won over Helman Trophy winner Johnny Rodgers of Nebraska.

Sports

Harvard Rows to a Victory On the Nile as Yale Is Last

LUXOR, Egypt, Dec. 17 (AP)—Harvard University's rowing team today beat Cambridge, Oxford, two Egyptian University teams and Yale on a two-kilometer course on the Nile River between the temples of Karnak and Luxor.

Harvard, last year's winner here, finished in 5 minutes 17 seconds with Cambridge five seconds behind. Oxford placed third at 5:24. To the surprise of many, Yale trailed behind the two Egyptian teams with its eight crewmen looking exhausted.

"It was a very tough race this year with all competitors fighting hard," Harvard captain William Mahoney said after the race. He said his crew had a bad start when one of his men had his oar hooked in the boat's anchor.

Yale coach Tony Johnson said, "What can I say? I have nothing to say... My boys were well prepared for the race... What happened is anybody's guess."

Cambridge and Oxford teams will challenge Harvard at a rematch in Cairo Thursday.

In keeping with Pharaonic tradition, the teams lined up in the yard of the ancient temples of Luxor, their oars raised at the entrance to the shrine, as a parade of Egyptian policemen stood robed in ornate gold and white Pharaonic gowns and headdresses.

One of the Egyptians, dressed as Ramses II, led the ten-minute parade.

Public schools and government offices, normally open Sunday, were closed for the event and almost all the residents of the city took to the streets and the Nile bank to cheer the rowers.

The streets were decorated with posters and signs welcoming the teams.

This is the second year the four Western universities, traditional rivals in their respective countries, have participated in the same competition.

Last year, Harvard won by two and a half lengths ahead of Oxford. Cambridge was third, Yale fourth and the two Egyptian teams last.

The Scoreboard

THORNTON RACING—At San Mateo, Calif., Jan. 1, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 2, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 3, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 4, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 5, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 6, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 7, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 8, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 9, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 10, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 11, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 12, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 13, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 14, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 15, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 16, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 17, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 18, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 19, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 20, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 21, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 22, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 23, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

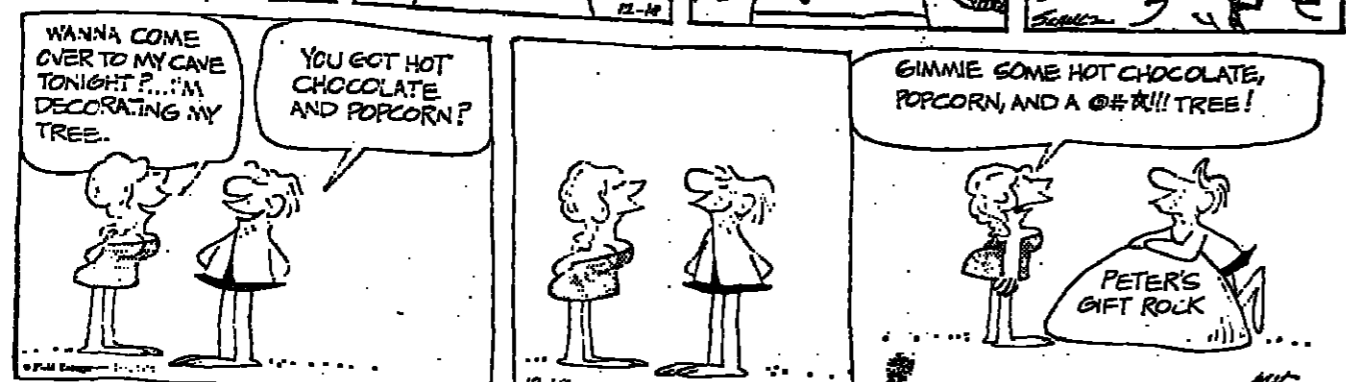
At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 24, 1973, the 1973 Kentucky Derby was won by Secretariat, a 3-year-old colt, in a record time of 1:59.4.

At Santa Anita, Calif., Jan. 25, 1973, the 197

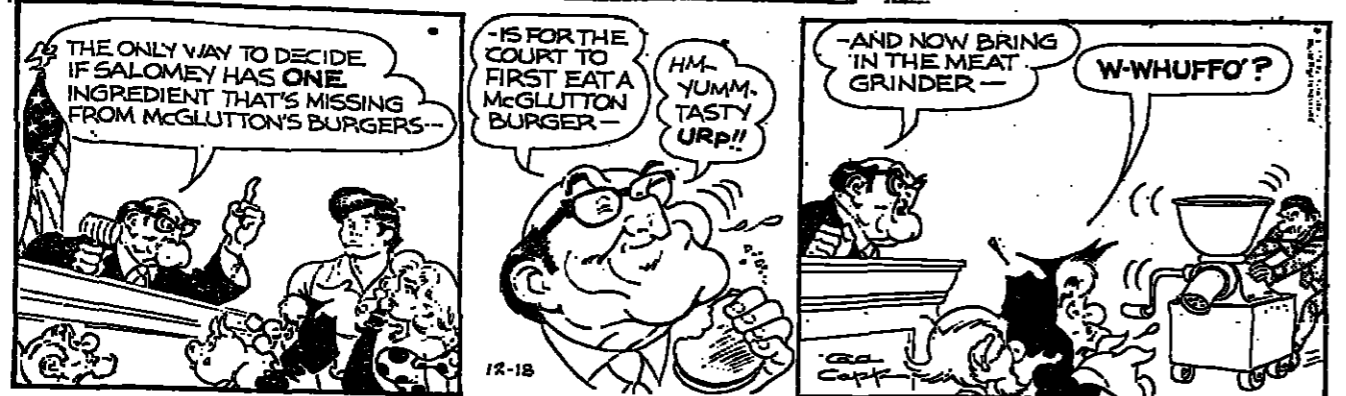
PEANUTS



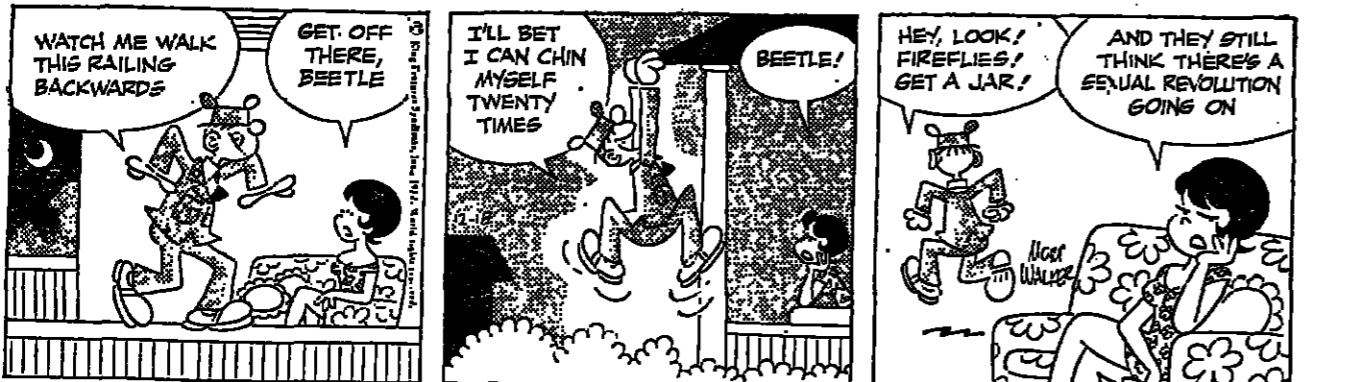
B. C.



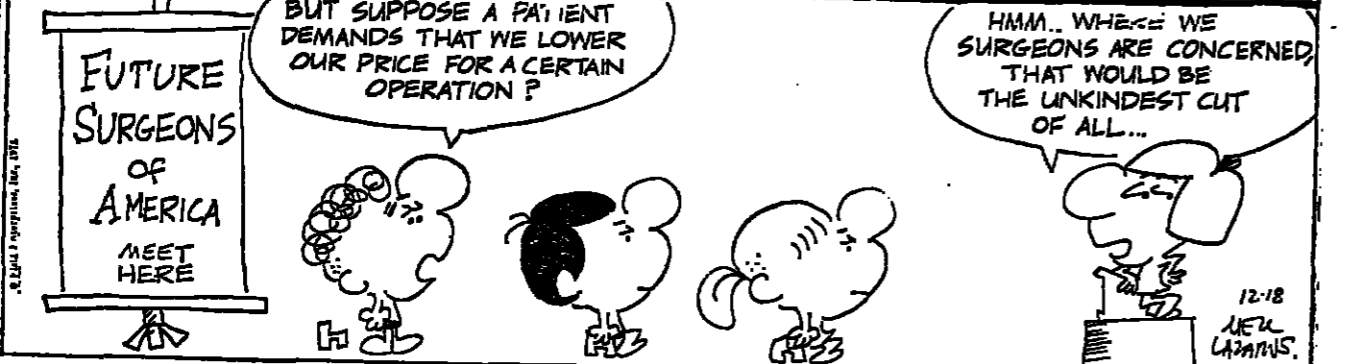
L. I. L. A. B. N. E. R.



B. E. E. T. L. E. B. A. I. L. E. Y.



M. I. S. S. P. E. A. C. H.



B. U. Z. S. A. W. Y. E. R.



W. I. Z. A. R. D. of I. D.



R. E. X. M. O. R. C. A. N. M. D.



P. O. C. O.



R. I. P. K. I. R. B. Y.



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South's re-raise in the diamond king was of dubious value. North happened to have a super-maximum for his raise to two hearts. Nevertheless, the game was a poor proposition. The declarer began well by allowing West to win the first trick with the club king, and by winning the ace when the queen was continued. On the face of it, South had four unavoidable losers, but he did not give up hope. He saw trump, ending in dummy and led a diamond. This attempt to steal a trick with his singleton king might have worked if East had held the ace and West the Q-J, but as East held A-J, he put up the ace and dropped the king. A diamond was returned and South ruffed. He led the spade ten and West covered with the queen. This minor attempt at deception did not confuse South for West would be unlikely to cover at all unless he held both missing honors. South won in dummy with the king and ruffed a diamond, removing West's last red card. Now a club gave West the lead, and he was forced to give South the tenth trick, either by leading from the spade jack or by conceding a ruff-and-suit.

NORTH (D)	
AK4	8732
QJ10	92
8842	AJ753
763	109

WEST	
QJ6	8732
75	92
Q106	AJ753
KQJ54	109

SOUTH	
1095	AK8643
K	A82

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding: North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass Pass Pass
West led the club king.

STRAP	ECCE	BEITU
THIRAGE	MEAL	NOES
ELIGHT	CENTIST	STAMPS
POISE	ANTIA	NUMBER
DISC	INDIE	DIERS
LEISURE	DIANE	CLAY
FLY	DIOLLA	RIALLS
ASO	HALIN	PEALIE
MYSTICS	PORTER	
TOOK	DUE	
ALTEAR	BALL	PIANT
ALIVE	CENT	PIECES
AT THE	PILOT	RAMON
ROSE	ATIN	TRENT

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE--that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COLIC

LENEK

VINTEN

STIMCY

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

A

Saturday's Jumble: MAIZE WRATH DROWSY SPONGE
Answer: Why she always had something on schemer he asked for a date--SHE WAS MODEST.

BOOKS

Books on Art

By John Canaday

EVERY year, a few ambitiously conceived art books limp into the office too late for inclusion in a pre-Christmas roundup, but I doubt that any tardy volumes this year will compete with Peter Tomory's "The Life and Art of Henry Fuseli" (Praeger, \$25) as a model for what a study of an individual artist should be, or with Pierre du Bourget's "Early Christian Art" (Morrow-Reynal, \$39.95 to Dec. 31, then \$35) as an interpretative summary of a major section of art history. They are my personal award winners among books on pre-20th-century art by the measures of excellence applied to all the books mentioned here--in descending order of importance: first, contribution to knowledge and understanding of the subject; second, adequate illustrations; third, general attractiveness and clarity of design, including better than adequate illustrations.

Avoiding what he calls "an art-historical bétaise of this century" by which Fuseli is held to have been conscious of his position somewhere between neoclassicism and romanticism, Mr. Tomory nevertheless places the artist firmly on what has been until recently rather a shaky ground (much less shaky since London's great "Age of Neoclassicism" exhibition)--the area where "ekphrastic" romanticism and romanticism are especially commendable for their completeness in including works other than Fuseli's that are pertinent to the text. It's hard to fault this book anywhere. "Early Christian Art" also puts its subject into focus to clarify what we should have been seeing all the time. The art of the catacombs and elsewhere is habitually thought of as a fuzzy passageway between late Hellenistic and Byzantine art, with artists groping to adapt the sophisticated of the former to the service of a naive spirituality, and finally finding their way to the hieratic courtliness of the latter. Not so. Partially dependent though it was on Hellenistic precedents (no art is born full blown), Early Christian art strove for and achieved a new spontaneity, effecting a revolution that could be called expressionistic in contrast with the effete traditionalism of its Hellenistic ancestry. That it was an art of growth by experiment distinguishes it equally from the art of rule and protocol developed in Byzantium.

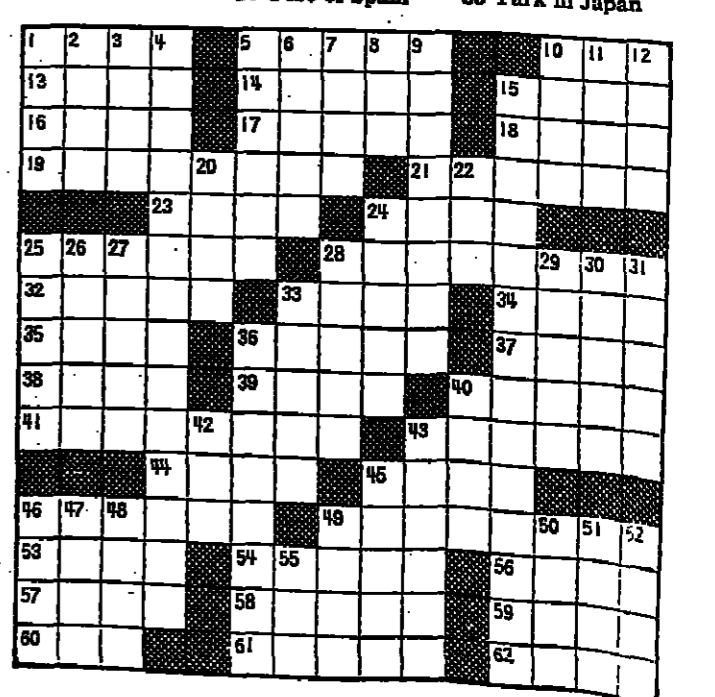
The author, who is curator of Early Christian and Egyptian art at the Louvre, also gives a properly significant position to the earliest Christian architecture, which, having virtually disappeared, has been neglected as the parent art of painting and sculpture. As for the illustrations, what is the word for them? Ravishing? The color may have been freshened up a bit from the darkened originals, but the plates relay the very feel of the textures of fresco and stone, while the black and whites make you feel that you have never really looked at Early Christian art until now. In another book "William Blake's Water-Colours: Illustrating the Poems of Thomas Gray" (J. Philip O'Hara, Chicago, \$25), the 16 color plates deserve a special award for verisimilitude. The rest of the 118 watercolors, which came to light recently and were exhibited at the Tate Gallery, London, last year, are included in monochrome, with introduction and commentary by Sir Geoffrey Keynes. No Blake fan need be told more. And anyone interested in fine art books will need only a glance to recognize a beautiful job. There is also Wladyslaw Jaworski's "Gauguin and the Pont-Aven School" (New York Graphic Society, \$32.50) a good-looking book that leaves you feeling that no other need ever be written on the subject. If there is another scrap of information anywhere, it is difficult to imagine where it could be, and the author has managed to correlate an encyclopedia of information about major, minor and virtually unknown members of the circle into a comprehensible whole. In that circle Gauguin was the only first-rate painter among the poets, aestheticians, semi-annalist-artists, hangers-on and eventual defectors who participated in the loosely organized, loosely defined, and loosely cross-bred movements called synthetism and symbolism before he Gauguin--took off for the South Seas. The illustrations are comprehensive. The color (and there's a lot of it) is brightened for, no doubt, the usual reason, sales-counter appeal. As a matter of fact, although not really of defense, these particular artists would probably have painted in colors equally bright if their pigments could have yielded the brilliance that printing inks can yield today. Not, repeat not, really a defense. Among other books that seem to have been published for reasons other than sales here alone, a most exceptional one is "Giuseppe Castiglione: A Jesuit Painter at the Court of the Chinese Emperors" by Cecil and Michel Beurdeley (Tuttle, \$35). Fra Giuseppe, trained as an artist in the late Italian baroque manner--he was pretty good--was one of several painter-missionaries who went to the Chinese court early in the 18th century. When he died in Peking in 1766 at the age of 80, he had been there for 51 years and, while he didn't have much luck in spreading the faith, he had been given the name Lang Shih-ning, as an artist, and (and in) a collector's favorite. His style blends Chinese and Western manners, although to Western eyes it looks mostly Chinese. The book extends beyond art to Chinese court life and customs. There are plentiful reproductions. The color looks very convincing, although I have no basis for direct comparison with the originals.

John Canaday, art critic of The New York Times, is the author of "Mainstreams of Modern Art." © The New York Times

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- | ACROSS | | 43 | Showed disapproval | 11 | Single entry |
|--------|---------------------------|----|----------------------|----|--------------------|
| 1 | City in Ohio | 5 | Vikings | 12 | Elapses |
| 10 | Excavate | 44 | Thor's stepson: Var. | 15 | Tourist's purchase |
| 13 | Scent | 45 | Plane maneuver | 20 | Caps |
| 14 | African lilies | 46 | Gauguin's island | 22 | Retreat |
| 15 | Pack of or Saxon | 49 | Choice wines | 24 | Swiftly |
| 16 | Average | 53 | Musical work | 25 | Greek island |
| 17 | High country | 54 | Incense | 26 | Choice |
| 18 | Lemon or lime | 56 | Flurry of happenings | 27 | Knack |
| 19 | Optional course | 57 | Man or Wight | 28 | Caught sight of |
| 21 | Dialects | 58 | Resort in Colorado | 29 | Mary Ann Evans |
| 22 | One of a privileged group | 59 | facto | 30 | Lunar valley |
| 24 | With Fr. | 60 | Meadow | 31 | Surfboard |
| 25 | Calumniate | 61 | Fix chestnuts | 33 | Football bowl |
| 28 | Fore-and-aft sails | 62 | Permeate | 35 | Only eight |
| 32 | Swivelock | | | 40 | Pollution factor |
| 33 | Quarrel | | | 42 | High, in music |
| 34 | Lamb | | | 43 | Injun or John |
| 35 | Angler, sometimes | | | 45 | Resides |
| 36 | Electric power | | | 47 | Labor |
| 37 | Slant | | | 48 | Semicircular |
| 38 | Arctular | | | 49 | Island dance |
| 39 | Fencing sword | | | 49 | Dante's "La Nuova" |
| 41 | Notched | | | 50 | Stare |
| | | | | 51 | Word in philosophy |
| | | | | 52 | Look for bargains |
| | | | | 55 | Park in Japan |



Beat Colts, 16-0, for No. 14

Dolphins Complete Undefeated Season

By Dave Anderson

MIAMI, Dec. 17 (UPI)—With a 16-0 victory over the Baltimore Colts that displayed their variety of talents, the Miami Dolphins completed yesterday the first unbeaten and untied 14-game regular-season schedule in National Football League history.

Earl Morrall, the 38-year-old quarterback who was drafted on \$100,000 during the off season, collaborated with Paul Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown pass play and Garo Yepremian kicked field goals of 40, 50 and 35 yards.

Morrall's five-yard gain on a scramble also enabled the Dolphins to break the NFL team rushing record of 3,885 yards set by the Detroit Lions in 1958 with the single-wing formation.

The Dolphins finished with 2,951 yards for the season.

But in a drama that had the sellout crowd of 80,010 shouting "Go, Mer, Go" in the final minutes, Eugene (Mercury) Morris was unable to join Larry Csonka as a 1,000-yard runner. The starting running back finished at 991, with 86 yesterday.

Twice in the closing minutes, Morris limped off the field with a twisted ankle that was called "not serious" by coach Don Shula.

He had the opportunity, but I kept slipping on that Foley turf, Morris said. "You didn't know where it was wet until you were in it."

Add Griese

Now the Dolphins enter the American Conference playoffs, as the Eastern Division champion, they will oppose the Central Division runner-up, either Pittsburgh or Cleveland, here next Sunday.

To add to their strength, the Dolphins also will have Bob Griese, their all-NFL quarterback last season, available for the playoffs leading to the Super Bowl game.

Redskins Upset As Bills' Simpson Runs to Title

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 (UPI)—Two interceptions and the running of O. J. Simpson gave lowly Buffalo a 26-17 upset victory today over Washington.

Simpson captured the NFL rushing title by gaining 101 yards in 26 carries, giving him 1,251 yards for the season. Washington's Larry Brown, sitting on the bench for the second straight week, finished with 121.

With the score tied at 17-all and the Redskins attempting to get into field goal range, Buffalo linebacker Dale Fowler, activated just prior to the game, took a Billy Kilmer pass off the fingertips of running back Herb Mulkey and went 42 yards to the Washington 3. Two plays later, with only 43 seconds remaining in the game, Jim Braxton bulled his way into the end zone from the four to give Buffalo a 4-9-1 season record.

Washington finished 11-5 for the season.

The Bills jumped to an early lead as Alvin Wyatt picked off a Kilmer pass and cupped 49 yards down the right sideline to score.

Six minutes later, John Lylepolt booted a 23-yard field goal for a 10-0 Buffalo lead. Midway through the second period, a short Buffalo punt rolled dead on the Bills' 4th Mulkey on a deep pattern, but Buffalo was called for interference on the eight. Mulkey, making his first start of the season, went around the right side on the next play to score.

Washington moved out front 14-10 in the third quarter on Bob Brunetti's two-yard plunge, and the Redskins later added a 55-yard field goal to boost the Skins' advantage to seven points.

NFL Standings

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Eastern Division

Central Division

Western Division

American Conference

Eastern Division

Central Division

After having missed eight games with a severe ankle injury, Griese replaced Morrall in the fourth quarter. He was at quarterback for the Dolphins' last two series, a total of 14 plays. He completed two of his three passes for a total of 19 yards.

Shula declined to discuss his quarterback plans for the play-off opener. But it would be a surprise if Morrall did not start next week's game. By completing seven of 15 passes for 110 yards, his totals were 83 of 150 for 1,362 yards and 11 touchdowns.

"We're delighted to have accomplished what no other NFL team has done," Shula said. "But now we've got to make it 17-0 for it to mean something."

Shula was alluding to the three post-season victories necessary to emerge as Super Bowl champions. Last season the Dolphins lost to the Dallas Cowboys, 24-3, in the Super Bowl. Shula also was the coach of the Baltimore Colts in Super Bowl III, when the New York Jets registered their historic upset.

In the 52 seasons of the NFL, there have been only two other unbeaten teams. The 1934 Chicago Bears had a 12-0 record, and the 1942 Bears had an 11-0 record. Both of the Bears teams lost the NFL title game.

In 1945, the Cleveland Browns

of the All-America Conference produced a 14-0 regular-season record and won their league's championship game, the only pro team to sweep all its games. But the NFL historians do not recognize achievements in the AAC, which folded after four seasons with the Browns joining the NFL.

As for the Colts, their young quarterback, Marty Domres, completed 11 of 23 passes for 128 yards and ran for 32 yards, but he was unable to generate a touchdown. Jim O'Brien missed a 20-yard field goal attempt in the fourth quarter that preserved the Dolphins' 8-0 lead.

The most dramatic development

for the Colts was the brief appearance of Johnny Unitas, their 32-year-old quarterback, in his final game in a Colts uniform. Unitas appeared in the second quarter, with Domres out momentarily with a bruised knee. Unitas threw two passes, one for a three-yard gain; the other was intercepted.

Aided by a double turnover on a fumble recovery after an interception of a Morrall pass, the Dolphins established a 10-0 lead in the first half.

Returning the opening kickoff, Charley Leigh appeared about to break into the clear when he lost his footing at the Dolphins' 40-yard line and stumbled down at the 44. From there, the Dolphins moved into position for Yepremian's 40-yard field goal.

Early in the second quarter, the Dolphins were in a third-and-eight situation at the Colts' 15-yard line when Morrall's pass was intercepted by Bruce Laird at the two, but the rookie safetyman, after having run to the 33, fumbled and Howard Twilley recovered.

Provided with another opportunity, Morrall collaborated with Warfield on a 14-yard touchdown play, with the sleek wide receiver making a twisting catch at the one.

Yepremian's 40-yard field goal, following Morrall's five-yard scramble that established the NFL team rushing record, opened the Dolphins' lead to 13-0 late in the third quarter.

In the Colts' next series, Domres was intercepted by Jake Scott at the Dolphins' 44. Yepremian followed with a 36-yard field goal shortly after the fourth quarter began.

Chiefs 17, Falcons 14

At Atlanta, Ed Podolak caught a touchdown pass from Len Dawson with 2:15 left to play to give Kansas City a 17-14 victory over Atlanta. The victory enabled the Chiefs to wind up with a winning record, 8-6, and left the Falcons, who were eliminated yesterday from the NFC Western Division race, with a 7-7 mark.

The Falcons, trying to post their best-ever season, had taken a 14-10 lead with 9:31 remaining on a 17-yard pass from Bob Berry to Ken Burrow. But the Chiefs then drove 81 yards, mainly on the running of Podolak, to their winning touchdown.

Dave Hampton temporarily became Atlanta's first 1,000-yard rusher on the second play of the final period. But he lost six yards on his only other run to wind up with a season total of 995.

Browns 26, Jets 10

Mike Phipps threw two second-half touchdowns passes to Frank Pits to lead Cleveland to a 26-10 road victory over the New York Jets that moved the playoff-bound Browns into contention for the American Football Conference championship title.

If Pittsburgh (10-8) loses to San Diego later today, the Browns will be the Central champions and host Oakland next Saturday in the playoffs. A Steeler victory would give Pittsburgh its first title in 40 years of NFL play and relegate Cleveland to the wild card category and a road matchup with the unbeaten Miami Dolphins.

The Jets threw an 80-yard TD pass to Pits on the 12th play after the Jets blew an opportunity to break a 10-10 tie when Bobby Horfield missed a 18-yard field goal attempt. Phipps then hit Pits with an eight-yard scoring pass early in the fourth quarter after defensive tackle Walter Johnson intercepted a deflected pass by Bob Davis.

More Sports News on Page 13

Italian's Gros Still a Wonder: Skis to 2d Straight Victory

MADONNA DI CAMPIOLIO, Italy, Dec. 17 (AP)—Piero Gros, Italy's 18-year-old wonder boy, is still perfect on the World Cup ski circuit.

The Italian carpenter scored his second triumph in as many starts as he totaled 1 minute 41 seconds in the two slalom runs, edging world champion and fellow-countryman Gustavo Thoeni by seven hundredths of a second in a great day for the host country.

Christian Neureuther of West Germany, who led after the first heat, was third in 1:40.88; Bob Cochran of Richmond, Va., skied smoothly for fourth place in 1:41.57, ahead of Claude Perrot of France, whose fifth place in 1:41.69 ended a string of poor French performances.

Gros was the 42d skier to come down the slopes of the Miramonte course, after dozens of other competitors had already churned up the course. He was fifth after the first heat in 49.84 seconds, but a second run in 50.57—the only run in less than 51 seconds—gave him victory when everyone was already congratulating Thoeni.

The victory gave Gros 50 points in the World Cup as he won the giant slalom last week at Val d'Isere, France, David Zwilling of Austria is second at 38. Thoeni picked up 20 points for a season total of 24 that put him in sixth place and in striking position to win his third consecutive world title.

Other top World Cup leaders are yesterday's downhill winner Roland Collombin of Switzerland, who is third with 36 points, and Austrians Karl Cordin and Reinhard Tritscher, tied for fourth with 28.

The first heat, with 55 gates, was smoother than the second, which had 59 gates, some rough turns and a bumpy second half.

Neureuther led the first heat with a bare three hundredths of a second edge over Thoeni. Cochran was third despite a mistake at midcourse. West German Max Rieger was fourth and

Gros fifth, trailing Neureuther and Thoeni by almost a second.

The second run was dominated by the Italians. Gros mastered the gates in superb fashion, leaving Erwin Stricker, an Italian who has only one lung, almost half a second behind. Thoeni's time was third best.

"I never thought I could make up a second on Thoeni, but I had nothing to lose and I tried as hard as I could. I was never worried that I could miss a gate," Gros said. "I need a rest now. It is a bit too much for me after just two races."

Cochran in three World Cup races has placed fourth, sixth and 11th.

"I needed this placing today. I was mad when my 11th place in the downhill because I did not ski well and I wanted to prove to myself I am going strong," Cochran said.

Collombin fought off a tremendous challenge by the Austrian team yesterday to win the 3,750 meters of the Sasaloch course in 2:05.57, an average speed of 107.430 kilometers an hour. This bettered the record of 2:06.06 set here by world champion and teammate Bernhard Russi in 1970.

The Austrians placed five men in the top eight. Their No. 1 skier, 22-year-old Cordin, was second in 2:06.13, edging teammate Zwilling, who clocked 2:06.15.

Andreas Sprecher of Switzerland took fourth place in 2:06.59, followed by Austrian Franz Klammer in 2:07.24 and Kurt Engstler in 2:07.40. The two young Austrians had never placed among the top 10 in World Cup race.

Olympic champion Russi was seventh in 2:07.37; Tritscher of Austria, a surprising winner at Val d'Isere, was eighth in 2:07.40. Mike Lafferty, of Eugene, Ore., placed ninth in 2:07.49; Marcello Varello of Italy placed tenth in 2:07.70.

Men's World Cup

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 1:04.41 (49.84, 54.57).

2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy, 1:04.49 (49.89, 54.60).

3. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 1:04.88 (49.88, 55.00).

4. Bob Cochran, U.S., 1:05.57 (49.84, 55.67).

5. Claude Perrot, France, 1:05.62 (50.57, 55.05).

6. Roland Collombin, Italy, 1:05.59 (50.57, 55.02).

7. Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 1:05.42 (50.57, 54.85).

8. David Zwilling, Austria, 1:02.44 (50.28, 52.16).

9. Walter Trisch, Switzerland, 1:02.45 (50.28, 52.17).

10. Max Rieger, West Germany, 1:02.46 (49.81, 52.65).

Men's World Cup

1. Piero Gros, Italy, 50 points.

2. Roland Collombin, Switzerland, 35.

3. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria, 28.

4. Karl Cordin, Austria, 25.

5. Claude Perrot, Italy, 24.

6. Fritz Koenig, Norway, 23.

7. Bob Cochran, U.S., 18.

8. Marcello Varello, Italy, 15.

9. Christian Neureuther, West Germany, 15.

10. Walter Trisch, Switzerland, 15.

11. Kurt Engstler, Austria, 15.

12. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria, 15.

13. Claude Perrot, France, 15.

14. Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 15.

15. David Zwilling, Austria, 15.

16. Walter Trisch, Switzerland, 15.

17. Max Rieger, West Germany, 15.

18. Kurt Engstler, Austria, 15.

19. Reinhard Tritscher, Austria, 15.

20. Claude Perrot, France, 15.

21. Francisco Fernandez Ochoa, Spain, 15.

College Basketball Scores

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.



PERFECT COACH—Dolphins' Don Shula is congratulated by fans in Miami after his team beat Baltimore to complete undefeated season.

Princeton Too Slow in Basketball

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Princeton used a slowdown Friday night to beat second-ranked Florida State and then went back to its normal game last night and lost the final of the Marshall Classic to Marshall.

The host team, which Friday beat Baylor, 82-72, routed the Ivy League's last night, 78-64.

After scoring its 61-59 upset of Florida State, Princeton coach Pete Carril said he loathes the stall but.

"It's the only way we can win," Carril said. "I don't like to coach it, I don't like to watch it and I don't want to use it."

"But," he repeated, "it's the only way we can win."

Two free throws by Ted Manakas with two seconds left clinched the Princeton triumph over the Seminoles in the first round of the holiday tourney at Huntington, W. Va. Manakas was the game's high scorer with 27 points.

"If we would have run with them the rebounding differential would have been more noticeable," Carril said. "We knew we had to slow it down to offset their rebounding."

Unbeaten and 10th-ranked University of Missouri is showing the nation it's for real. Latest to bear witness to that fact was the University of Tennessee, which fell victim to the Tigers in the finals of their Volunteer Classic last night.

John Brown led Missouri with 23 points in its 67-57 victory over favored Tennessee on the Vols' home court. The Tigers, who beat Holy Cross, 68-65, Friday, now have a 7-0 win-loss mark.

UCLA, still without coach John Wooden who is hospitalized with a mild heart condition, methodically rolled to its 49th straight victory. The top-rated Bruins pounded Santa Barbara, 98-67, behind a 30-point, 22-rebound performance of 6-foot 11-inch Bill Walton.

North Carolina State won the first of many showdowns this season with its cross-state neighbor North Carolina. The sixth-ranked Wolfpack, after disposing of Wake Forest, 88-63, on Friday, knocked North Carolina from the unbeaten ranks 68-61 on Saturday.

Italian Is Contender

ROME, Dec. 17 (UPI)—The European Boxing Union has picked Italy's Fernando Attzori as the official challenger to European flyweight champion Fritz Chervet of Switzerland. It said contracts must be filed by Feb. 13.

More Sports News on Page 13

College Basketball Scores

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

TEXAS LUTHERAN 82, LEBANON 61.

North Stars Defeat Rangers To Extend Home Streak to 10

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Dec. 17 (UPI)—Minnesota goalie Gilles Gilbert kicked out 29 shots and 35-year-old Murray Oliver scored two goals to lead the North Stars to a 5-1 victory over the injury-plagued New York Rangers last night.

The victory extended Minnesota's home winning streak to 10, a record for the six teams which joined the National Hockey League in 1967.

After Bill Goldsworthy put Minnesota ahead, 1-0, just 30 seconds into the game, Oliver, a 14-year veteran, connected at 3 minutes 31 seconds and 8:35 of the second period to give Gilbert a 3-0 cushion. Lou Nanne assisted on both of Oliver's scores.

Second-place Minnesota moved to within one point of idle Chicago in the West Division. The Rangers remained in a second-place tie with Boston in the East.

Cannucks 4, Seals 3

Vancouver, with late goals by Gerry O'Flaherty and Richard

WHA Standings

East Division

West Division

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

West Division

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

West Division

Friday's Games

Saturday's Games

West Division

Friday's Games

S

Observer

Some Old Sayings

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—There are many cryptic sayings about Vietnam and the war there. Today we publish the most cryptic of all.

Peace is at hand, but the hand is at the end of the tunnel.

If Vietnam goes Communist, President Nixon will go to Peking and Moscow like a row of falling dominoes.

In the Johnson administration the government said there was no such word as "tunnel." In the Nixon administration the government announced that "tunnel" was a five-letter word.

During the Stone Age it would not have occurred to anyone to bomb anyone else back to the Stone Age. This is because Stone Age man was not civilized. An advanced degree of civilization is required to produce truly great barbarians.

To say that a man was "neither fish nor fowl" was a phrase that fell out of use during the Vietnam war. Instead, we began saying of people that they were either "hawks" or "doves." Thus we left land and water behind us in our small efforts at poetic speech and took to the air, men who think of themselves as birds while looking for light at the ends of tunnels have more urgent problems than they want to

British Soprano Boomed in Naples, Director Resigns

NAPLES, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The artistic director of the San Carlo Opera House resigned Friday night after British soprano Any Night had twice boomed and jeered by the audience there, the opera house's board of directors announced.

They said Giulio Razzi handed in his resignation at a meeting with the board after defending his choice of 48-year-old Miss Night in the title role of Gioacchino Puccini's opera "Turandot." The British soprano Thursday announced that she had agreed to cancel further appearances and forgo salary for them because the theater feared trouble if she appeared again.

On opening night of the San Carlo season last Saturday, she was replaced after the second act. The management announced she was ill. She went through a second performance on Wednesday, but her singing was again greeted by jeers.

Danish Pianist Named

SYDNEY, Dec. 17 (Reuters).—The chairman of the Australian opera, Claudio Alcorso, has announced the appointment of Danish pianist John Winther as general manager. Mr. Winther, at present master at Denmark's Royal Conservatorium of Music, will take up his new position in March, 1973.

Paris is at the end of the tunnel.

President Kennedy said that we would have to struggle bravely if we were to avoid the plight of being No. 2. President Johnson said that we were not only No. 1 but also Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5. President Nixon said that we were at least No. 1, and would have told us that we were also Nos. 2 and 3 except that he feared hurting the feelings of China and the Soviet Union. "What I'd like to know," said the mole in the old fable of Aesop, "is why, if I'm No. 1, I have to spend my life down here in this tunnel, while the Japanese and the Germans and the French and the Swedes and all those others from No. 17 through 87 are up in the light drinking wine on sunswet hillsides with beautiful women."

A mole will never break into the light at the end of the tunnel, not because there is no light there, but because it is no light that he will turn aside from it and start burrowing a new tunnel, possibly in Burma.

The Pentagon people understand that war is irrational and that irrational activity, while natural to humankind, must be explained in nonsensical terms so absurd that humankind will not think to question his own solemn good sense. Thus, they never discuss the "tunnel" at the Pentagon. They concede the existence of "a metaphorical subterranean connector system linking hypothetical ingress and egress channels." From time to time they also announce that there is "an increased capability of luminous-egress visibility." These are \$75 billion-a-year sums. Despite paying such huge sums for them, we persist in laying out additional money for copies of "Alice in Wonderland," where, with to educate our children in the eternal and joyous nature of folly.

If the Vietnam war lasts another four years, Prof. Kissinger will no longer be No. 2, but he will be well qualified to become a tour guide in Paris, and should therefore not be allowed to go on holiday while writing his book, which will make him a great deal of money no matter what happens. Posterity may observe that Vietnam made professorship as fruitful as defense contracting.

There is a tunnel at the end of the tunnel.

Storm Damages Liner

GENOA, Dec. 17 (AP).—Gale force winds struck the Italian ocean liner Cristoforo Colombo in the Atlantic, causing slight deck damage and minor injuries to 34 persons, the ship's owners said yesterday. They said the ship was continuing its journey and would arrive on time today at Lisbon. It left New York Dec. 10 with 430 passengers and a crew of 550.

Glory Slow For Guthrie in Oklahoma

By B. Drummond Ayres Jr.

OKLAHOMA, Okla. (NYT).—Out on the eastern edge of this little farming and ranching town, where the streets run to yellow clay and the yards are littered with broken-down cars on cinder blocks, there is a crumbling hillside shack with a high porch that commands the best view in Okemah.

A person can stand on this porch and take in a lot of what Oklahoma is all about—oil pumps rhythmically nodding like so many giant praying mantises, fat Black Angus cattle grazing in a pasture of frost-crumpled prairie grass, and wind, always the wind, rattling willows down in the bottom, flapping blue denim overalls on a galvanized line, kicking up a puff of dust on a distant tabletop.

Inside the old shack, there are four dank and empty rooms. The light is bad, but the graffiti can be read:

"Hey, hey Woody Guthrie, I wrote on your wall."
"...and Woody, no one even cared."

Not until recently, anyway.

Town Is Concerned

Now, however, five years after he died at the age of 35 and his ashes were scattered over the Atlantic, Woody Guthrie is suddenly the talk of Okemah.

Some of this town's 3,000 residents have decided it is time to honor him as a native son who became the balladeer of the Depression and Dust Bowl by writing 1,000 heartfelt folk songs, among them "This Land Is Your Land" and "So Long, It's Been Good to Know You."

Other residents are opposed to granting any honors because they remember Woody Guthrie as a leftwinger who betrayed the conservatism of rural, east-central Oklahoma and wrote a newspaper column for the American Communist party.

Thus far, supporters of the dusty-voiced singer have managed to get "Home of Woody Guthrie" painted on one of the town's water tanks. They also have persuaded the local library to accept a collection of his records and books.

But the town is still holding out on the ultimate honor—an annual Woody Guthrie Day.

"Commemoration just isn't justified because of Guthrie's Communist affiliation, whether he was active or duped," says Allison Kelly, a banker.

"A Great Musician" is justified because Woody was a great musician and a great individual who nobody ever proved was a Communist," counters Earl Walker, a petroleum company owner who recently bought the old Guthrie house from another family for \$7,000 and hopes to turn it into a "living memorial" run by a non-profit foundation.

Such give and take has caused memories of Woody to flood back in Okemah.

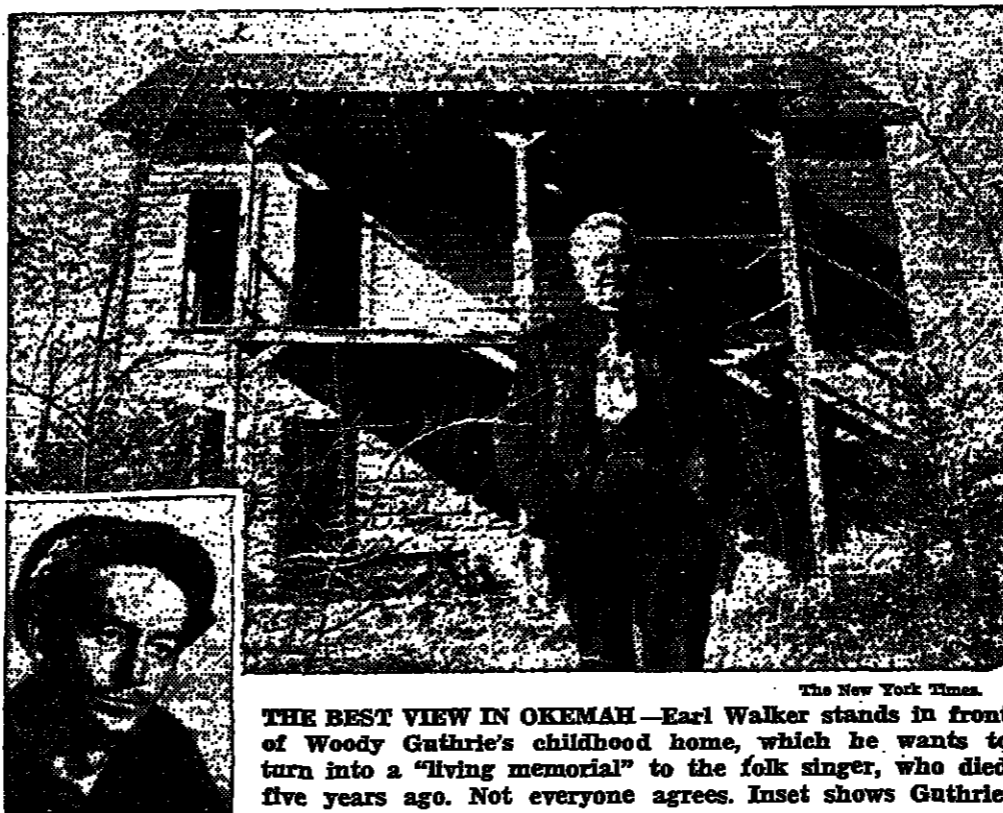
Suddenly, those who knew him and those who did not seem to remember the wiry, curly-haired boy who "blew out" of here at the age of 35, memories of the panoramic view from that high porch imbedded deep in his psyche, battered guitar slung across his back, "bound for glory, bound to win," as he put it.

Suddenly everyone seems to recall how Woody used to swing up on re-belling freights to escape railroad yard "bulls," how he joined with other Dust Bowl migrants to pick the grapes of wrath in California, how he used to sing out for the laboring man to "take it easy, but take it."

Recognition Urged

And of course everyone suddenly remembers that he wrote that column after his surfeit of social impatience boiled over.

Were it not for Earl Walker,



THE BEST VIEW IN OKEMAH—Earl Walker stands in front of Woody Guthrie's childhood home, which he wants to turn into a "living memorial" to the folk singer, who died five years ago. Not everyone agrees. Inset shows Guthrie.

the memories might have lain dormant.

But Mr. Walker is a staunch Guthrie fan, and he has pushed repeatedly for some sort of recognition.

For instance, he led the drive to have the water tank painted. (The two other towers already were labeled "hot" and "cold," an indication that the water board does not always toe the conservative line that cuts through rural Oklahoma.)

Already some people are speaking out against the new paint job, done in black against a bright yellow background. Says a service station operator: "Woody was no good. About half the town feels that way. I knew him, went to school with him, used to whip him. He doesn't deserve to have his name up there."

Before persuading the water board to act, Mr. Walker joined with some of Woody's second cousins—the only kin left here—and led the fight that forced the local library to accept the collection of Guthrie records and books.

Initially the library board flatly refused, relenting only in the face of Mr. Walker's pressure and when Woody's widow, Marjorie, and his son, Arlo, also a folk singer, showed up in Okemah to hand over the gift in person.

Mr. Walker and his followers are now pushing for a Woody Guthrie Day.

"We'll get something through sooner or later, but there's no question that some people still don't fully accept Woody," says J. O. Smith, a hardware store owner.

One of those people is Mr. Smith's son, Mac, owner of a variety store. He says: "We can honor him in some manner, okay. But he did have that affiliation and we ought not to go hog wild by painting his name all over the place."

Mr. Smith, who sells records, has never had a request for anything by Woody Guthrie de-

spite the current furor over the singer.

The older folks around here are still trying to forget many of the things he sang about—the Depression and the Dust Bowl days, when half the town left, not bound for glory but simply searching for a place where there was money and topsoil.

The Youngsters Know

Okemah's youngsters prefer to listen to the top 40 out of Tulsa and Oklahoma City, where the disk jockeys play the Three Dog Night, the Rolling Stones and, of course, Marjorie and Country and Western singer, who put nearby Muskogee on the music map by celebrating its supposedly upright Oklahoma ways in song.

"I know people around here say Woody Guthrie did some bad things, but about all I know about his songs is that he wrote 'This Land Is Your Land,'" says 14-year-old Marilyn Jones. She is standing in front of Powers' on Broadway, starting at a display of guitars.

There are, nevertheless, usually a few youngsters in town who know all about Woody's songs.

They come by foot, by car and by motor bike, one and two at a time, packs and guitars on their backs.

Sometimes, they always find their way to the old Guthrie house, though they seldom ask directions from the local populace.

Then, they climb the rickety stairs, take in the view from the high porch, perhaps smoke a little grass, leave their respects on a wall and depart.

"Jal B" dropped by last May and wrote:

Going down that hot dusty road
Ole wind was blowing
I passed your only childhood home
And Woody, I'm knowin'.

Well, Woody, I finally made it.
Woody, I'm finally here.
Woody, I finally made it.
And Woody, no one even cared.

PEOPLE: Short End of the Stick For Three Santa Claus

A couple of Santa stories for openers. 1) A Saint Paul department store has given the heavenly to two Santas who told youngsters asking for toy guns that Santa Claus doesn't give such things. Bill Devine and Darrell Baird, both 24, were fired by Dayton's store officials who said "We don't feel that it's the responsibility of the Santa Claus to become involved in a customer's desires as to merchandise selection for Christmas." Said Devine: "If we eliminate the desire for guns, there really wouldn't be as much violence... I think the world sees Santa as a peacemaker."

And 2). Biting on an olive, a Santa (Dick Wright) in an Atlanta department store replied with the obvious when a five-year-old boy asked him what he would need if he had two shoes and one sock. The child punched him hard in the stomach.

Paul Jess, snake eater.

They have been living in a commune.

President Nixon's adviser Henry Kissinger has been voted the "Personality of 1972" in a poll taken by the Spanish weekly magazine Mundo. He got 94 votes from a jury of journalists. American swimming phenomenon Mark Spitz got 59; West German Chancellor Willy Brandt picked up 24 votes, and American actress Jane Fonda got 22.

Peter Dimitri, 60, was held in \$10,000 bail in New York after his 11th arrest for pocket-picking. But is it a record?

Back home, Nobel Prize-winning author Pearl Buck, 80, has returned to her Danby, Connecticut, home after recuperating from pleurisy that kept her in a Burlington, Vermont, hospital for two months.

Far from home, French fashion designer Pierre Cardin is in Rio de Janeiro to appear in "Joanna the Frenchwoman," a film being made on location in Alagoas, a small tropical state in impoverished northeastern Brazil. Joanna Moreau is the film's star.

Paul Jess, 18-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Jess of Perth, Australia, ate most of a deadly poisonous snake, a dugite, with apparently no ill effects. Some kids will put anything in their mouths.

James Taylor's long hair got caught in a transmission drive shaft while he was working beneath his delivery van in Boston. The truck began jolting down a hill and dragged him by the hair 200 feet before he freed himself. Police said Taylor, 19, was treated at a hospital for minor head and arm injuries.

Striking back, Members of a British, England, yacht club said they saw a fish kill a seagull. They said that when the bird dived to grab a skate, the fish grabbed the bird, pulled it below the surface and drowned it. SAMUEL JUSTICE.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

For full details on rates, rates, payment.

AUSLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
BRITAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
ITALY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
JAPAN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

SHOPPING

BROWNING ARMS
Maison du Commerce et d'Industrie S.A.
412 Ave. de la Gare, 1000 Brussels.
Tel.: 53-25-26.

We move everybody everywhere

Interdean
International Removals

Paris 265-6062
Amsterdam 780479
Antwerp 317900
Barcelona 218-4295
Belrut 341331-2
Bern 252226
Bonn 650857
Bremen 350591
Brussels 556400
Copenhagen TR-4561
Frankfurt 727548
Geneva 438530
Hannover 882477
London 01-623-5934/8
Madrid 204-4040

SERVICES

DEAR FRIENDS: If you want the best to shine into your life all year round, buy in NUYTA ANDALUCIA, a 3,000-acre estate in the heart of the famous Costa del Sol. Villages, golf courses, tennis courts, swimming pools, private gardens with large pools, and a beautiful view of the sea. NUYTA ANDALUCIA is a unique opportunity to own a piece of paradise. Call: 01-23-22-22.

AUSLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
BRITAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
ITALY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
JAPAN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
NETHERLANDS: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SPAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
SWITZERLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
U.S.A.: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
WEST GERMANY: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).

TAX-FREE CARS

Order new year! Tax free NEW or USED car. Lowest price! Call: 01-23-22-22.

AUSLAND: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
BRITAIN: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel. 68-4046).
FRANCE: Mr. McKim White, 1000 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y. (Tel